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COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.—TO-NIGHT, Special Military Music. Orchestra, 100 performers. Band of the Coldstream Guards. Mr. Carrodus, leader; Mr. Howard Reynolds, solo cornet. Conductor Mr. A. GWYLLYM CROWE.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—This Evening, at 8, PLUCK: a Story of £50,000. At 7.15, FOGGED.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening at 7.50, NEARLY SEVEN. At 8.10, THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 7.45, LOVE AND MONEY.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening at 7.40, THE SILVER KING. At 7, AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 7.30, DONE ON BOTH SIDES. At 8.15, LITTLE ROBIN HOOD.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, THE PROMISE OF MAY. At 8, A FAIR ENCOUNTER.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—This Evening at 8, MONEY.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 8, ON CONDITION. At 9.20, AMERICAN BOOT DANCE. At 9.45, SOMETHING NEW.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, RIP VAN WINKLE. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, THE MERRY WAR. To conclude with THE SILVER CITY OF ATALANTA.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, BETSY. Preceded by, at 8, BRAVE HEARTS.

COUBT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, PICKING UP THE PIECES. At 8.30, THE PAVENU.

STRAND THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, THE HEIR-AT-LAW. At 9.30, FROLIQUE.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.20, TAKING IT EASY. At 8, GIRLS AND BOYS. Conclude with Mr. GUFFIN'S ELOPEMENT.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, MANTEAUX NOIRS. At 7.30, WEDDED BLISS.

SURREY THEATRE—This Evening, at 7.30, FOR EVER.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7, THE RULING PASSION.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Oxford-circus.—The Great and Unrivalled Troupe, Matchless Stud of Horses, the Best of Riders, the Best of Gymnasts, and the best of Clowns.—TO-NIGHT (Saturday). Doors open at seven commence at 7.30. First Matinée, Wednesday, Nov. 22. Prices 4s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Children under ten half-price. Box-office open from ten to four.—Proprietor and Director, Charles Hengler.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending November 25.

Tuesday—Comedy, AN UNEQUAL MATCH, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Macklin. Wednesday—Dr. Zerffi, Lecture on SOCRATES, PLATO, AND ARISTOTLE. Thursday—Comedies, YELLOW ROSES and WIFE'S SECRET, under the direction of Mr. E. B. Vorman. Lady Monckton has kindly given her services, and will appear in both pieces. Saturday—Saturday Concert. Great Organ Recital by Mr. C. H. Turpin.

DAILY.—Orchestral Concert, Company's Military Band, Great Organ. Dr. Lynn's Marvels. Jennion's Marionette Wonders. Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Skating Rink, &c., &c.

Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling Daily; Saturday, Half-a-crown; or by Season Ticket.

ROYAL AQUARIUM. — Every Day, at 3 and 8, Grand Variety Entertainment. Enormous Success. Constant Change in Programme. The Aviaries and Tanks newly stocked. Re-engagement of Miss Beckwith. In the Picture Gallery, Exhibition of Pictures illustrating British Field Sports and the Old Coaching Days. The JAVANESE GAMELAN, or Native Orchestra of 18 Persons, perform daily Music and Dance Movements in the Annexe from 2.30 to 6.30, and 7.30 to 10 p.m. Admission One Shilling.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The ecclesiastical votes gave rise to a lively debate in the Chamber on Saturday. With one exception, indeed, all the speakers said what they were expected to say. M. Fallières, Minister of the Interior, deprecated a discussion of the Concordat, pending the report of the Committee which is on the point of agreeing to M. Paul Bert's proposal to abolish State scholarships in clerical seminaries, to leave canonries to die out, and deprive ecclesiastics of the use of State and municipal buildings other than churches or parsonages, to punish demonstrations by *curés* against the Government by a year's partial or entire stoppage of pay, to punish vicars and *desservants* by removal or stoppage of pay, to require certificates of residence as a condition of pay, to place the church bells at the disposal of the mayors, &c. M. Fallières did not, of course, mention these forthcoming recommendations, but he stated that the Government took its stand on the Concordat and objected to all proposals for the separation of Church and State. M. Jules Roche declaimed against the Church as the enemy of the Republic.

Bishop Freppel defended the votes, as a very meagre compensation for the confiscation of Church property—a debt of justice and honour, to repudiate which would be a declaration of bankruptcy and a stigma on French probity. M. Guichard and M. Madier de Montjau attacked the Church; the latter denying that France was Catholic after the fashion of Spain under Philip II., and exclaiming that the watchword of Radical constituencies was "*Guerre aux curés.*"

The one exception above referred to was M. Andrieux, late Ambassador to Spain, who, as Prefect of Police, superintended the monastic expulsions in Paris, and who, on marrying a Protestant, dispensed with the priest's benediction. M. Andrieux, to the surprise and anger of the Radicals, advocated a policy of pacification and the abandonment of aggression against a considerable portion of the nation. He urged that, whatever the progress of irreligious ideas, the bulk of the people were still strongly attached to religious ideas, and that women, though not electors, were a social force. Twitted with change of opinion, he acknowledged that age and experience had modified his views, and he urged that the increasing current of Republican feeling observable from 1871 had of late slackened. Reminded by M. Clovis Huguet of his breaking open the monasteries in 1880, M. Andrieux said that that act was part of his experience; and that certain means then resorted to might have hurt men's consciences, and tended to this arrest of the current. He did not pretend that no mistakes were then committed, and he was suprised that Democrats should claim infallibility. Patriotism consisted in profiting by experience, and he was now performing a duty to his party, which he had done spontaneously and on his own responsibility. The object should be to create a great national party, and to shun everything which profoundly divided France, and every semblance of a war, not against what had been with some subtlety styled clericalism, but against religion. A path of conciliation should be pursued; and impassioned speeches, like M. Roche's, should be avoided. Such speeches did not conduce to the true aim of democracy, and he advocated a policy of fraternity, not the abolition of ecclesiastical grants, or reductions equivalent to abolition.

M. Andrieux spoke amid a running fire of such comments as "Go to Spain," "You have joined the Reactionaries," "Why did you not say all this at the Anti-Council of Naples?" (a freethinking congress) "What! Republicans talk in this way!" "You were the one to pick locks," &c. M. Andrieux, however, manfully held his ground.

The Chamber resolved, by 344 to 128, to consider the votes, and then adjourned to Monday. The minority comprised the Extreme Left—53 strong—52 members of the Radical Left, 10 of the Republican Union, and 13 Republicans unattached. About 60 Republicans, including MM. Cochery and Allain-Targé, were neutral. The majority consisted of 264 Gambettist and Moderate Republicans, and 80 Reactionaries.

The Chamber on Monday, by the narrow division of 238 votes to 226, cut 15,000f. off the stipend of the Archbishop of Paris, thus reducing it to 30,000f. The proposal emanated from M. Roche, of the Extreme Left, who attacked Bishops in general, and argued that they should be limited to the number and the stipends specified in the Concordat; whereas they had been increased by 27, and extra allowances had been assigned to those created Cardinals. Bishop Freppel and M. Noirot, on behalf of the Budget Committee, opposed the reduction, the latter vindicating the increase of sees, and urging that the Archbishop was not overpaid.

The Government did not take part in the debate, but M. Fallières, Minister of the Interior, resisted a second amendment, reducing the salary of the Archbishop of Algiers by 20,000f., and this was negatived by 328 votes to 144. A third amendment, reducing 67 episcopal stipends, was also rejected, by 305 votes to 179. A proposal, however, to expunge 50,000f. for the expenses of the installation of newly appointed prelates was adopted by 262 votes to 193. By 269 votes to 163 a sum of 24,000f. for expenses of Papal bulls was likewise expunged.

By a strange inconsistency, however, the Chamber, on the entire vote being put, rejected by 244 votes to 240 the reduced amount consequent on these reductions. M. Clémenceau commented on this result, and asked what would be done with the extra money, supposing it was voted, inasmuch as the Chamber had refused to allot it to the Bishops. M. Roche, in order to obtain a fresh division, proposed a vote of one franc in excess of what had been rejected, but this was negatived by 268 votes to 201. Eventually the House adjourned till Tuesday.

The Chamber on Tuesday extricated itself from Monday's deadlock on the ecclesiastical votes by agreeing, by 309 votes to 159, to the full amount proposed by the Budget Committee. The reduction of the stipend of the Archbishop of Paris and other items are thus virtually rescinded. There is, however, great difference of opinion as to M. Brisson's construction of the Standing Orders. He held that after reducing any items the Chamber was at liberty on the whole vote to reconsider its decision, to reject the reduced total, and thereupon to accept the unreduced total.

M. Clémenceau's view is that when items hava been reduced, the original total disappears; that vote can only be taken on the reduced total, and that the rejection of this would involve the whole vote being struck out. It does not appear, however, that the question had previously arisen, and there is certainly something to be said on both sides. Monday's confusion seems to have arisen from some of the Extreme Left having been neutral in the final division, because, though they had carried certain reductions, they would not vote for the reduced total—thinking this inconsistent with their advocacy of disestablishment. M. Gambetta was not present on Monday, nor did he vote by proxy; but his old colleagues in office voted for some of the reductions.

On Tuesday the Chamber rejected all the motions for reduction, but Bishop Freppel raised a discussion on the recent stoppage of the stipends of several members of the inferior clergy, and there were some lively episodes.

M. Fallières, Minister of the Interior, vindicated the right of the Government to deal thus with *desservants*, these ministers, unlike *curés*, not being appointed by itself, but by the Bishops, who could remove them at any moment without specifying any reason. On M. Fallières speaking of temporary, or, perhaps, definitive suspension of the stipends of *desservants*, M. de Cassagnac exclaimed, "It is robbery!" On the President calling M. de Cassagnac to order, M. de Baudry d'Asson said, "Call all to order; for we all say it is robbery!" The President replied that as M. de Baudry d'Asson wished it he would call him to order. M. Fallières then explained that these priests had either refused to pray for the Republic or had refused to allow the church and personages to be beflagged for the National *fête*. Bishop Freppel replied that the intention of the Government was to intimidate the clergy, but they would not succeed. M. Paul Bert then proposed to alter the title of the vote by styling it "stipends of *curés*, and grants to vicars-general, chapters, *desservants*, and vicars," in lieu of "stipends of vicars-general, chapters, and parochial clergy." His object was to draw a distinction between ecclesiastics salaried under the Concordat and those to whom the Government thought proper to grant a certain sum annually. This, he said, would act as a warning to priests who so often disregarded the rules of prudence. "What," he said, "can you expect when the peasant hears that the priest—I say hears, for he does not himself go much to church now"—(disturbance among the Right)—"I am not speaking of your electors, but of ours." (Cries from the Right, "You do not know them.") "They know me, at any rate." Bishop Freppel: "If they knew you, they would not vote for you." (Uproar.) M. Bert: "I have no reply to make to that remark. Its courtesy, elegance, and precision sufficiently show its origin." (Cheers and laughter on the Left.)

Proceeding to speak of the absolute dependency of the *desservants* on the Bishops, M. Bert said:—

"I might relate the story of a French Bishop, who, at a moment of pecuniary difficulty, imposed a land tax, or fine, on all his *desservants* and priests." A voice on the right: "Name." M. de Cassagnac: "If you are not calumniating, give the name." The President: "I beg M. de Cassagnac not to use towards speakers offensive expressions like that which seems just to have risen instinctively to his lips." (Uproar on the Right.) M. de Cassagnac: "What did I say?" The President: "You assumed that the speaker could calumniate." M. de Cassagnac: "Oh, I think him very capable of that." (Protests on the Left.) M. Bert: "It is of no consequence." The President: "I have already called M. de Cassagnac to order. I do so again." M. de Cassagnac: "He has not named the Bishop; he has evaded it." (Uproar. Voices on the Right: "Name him." "Give us our money's worth.") M. Bert: "This is not the place. He will be named elsewhere, do not be afraid." (Several voices: "Tell the story.") M. Bert: "I shall tell it elsewhere. To return to the amendment." . . . (Voices on the Right: "We protest" and uproar.) The President: "Your protests are evident enough."

M. Bert's amenendment was accepted by the Government and carried by 372 votes to 105. The vote for bursaries in seminaries, objected to by M. Roche as not specified in the Concordat, was agreed to by the narrow majority of 245 to 238. An amendment by M. Bert, providing that bursaries should be left to die out in three years, was referred to the Budget Committee.

In the Chamber, on Thursday, there was a sharp attack on M. de Freycinet's conduct, in having last July handed 50,000f. to the Archbishop of Algiers, for pastoral visits in Tunis, a few days after the Budget Committee had refused to agree to a grant for Tunis. M. Fallières, while not responsible for an act of the late Cabinet, justified the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Archbishop in the promotion of French interests. But M. Clémenceau protested against this disregard of Parliament; and moved the disallowment of the vote of 76,000f. for ecclesiastical pensions and grants, out of which the 50,000f. had been paid. M. Fallières declared this tantamount to a vote of want of confidence in the present Cabinet. M. Goblet, on behalf of the Freycinet Cabinet, urged that the expense had been incurred before the payment was made. After a warm discussion, M. Roche submitted a resolution, censuring the payment. M. Duclerc, however, objected to this being discussed without notice, as unjust to his predecessors; and eventually it was arranged that an interpellation should be fixed for Saturday, whereupon M. Clémenceau withdrew his motion.

The remaining ecclesiastical votes were then agreed to; motions both for reduction and increase being negatived.

M. Clémenceau presided on Sunday over a meeting at Montmartre in favour of the demolition of the Church of the Sacred Heart, slowly in course of erection. Such demolition, but with an indemnity to the promoters, was advocated last week by M. Spuller, who said that he lived near the church, which was a constant eyesore to him. Sunday's, like M. Clémenceau's former meeting, ended in uproar and fighting; but the iconoclastic resolution was carried without opposition. There was also a stormy scene in the afternoon at M. Rane's meeting with his constituents. His speech was in the same tone as M. Spuller's—viz., conditional support of the Cabinet; and he obtained a vote of confidence.

The *Débats* thinks Mr. Gladstone's extreme caution can be easily explained:—

We know not whether the task undertaken by Lord Dufferin is more or less advanced, but it is beyond doubt that very active negotiations are at present being conducted by English diplomacy at Paris and Constantinople. However prudent the declarations of the head of the British Cabinet, he dropped words which should inspire the French Government with the utmost vigilance. It may be inferred from one passage of his speech that he would prefer a direct understanding with Turkey and France; but he let it be seen that in the event of this attempt failing he would address himself to the European Concert. Now, everybody knows what great Power is usually designated in Egyptian affairs by the latter term.

The great event of the day, nay, of the hour, is (remarks the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*) the article which M. Léon Say has published, under the heading "La Politique Financière de la France," in yesterday's number of the *Journal des Economistes*. It is rather a pamphlet than an article, and it would be impossible to give anything like a summary of its contents. The article has produced the most painful impression, and is likely to cause a certain uneasiness to the Duclerc Ministry. The third and last portion of this financial review commences with a passage which in itself speaks volumes. M. Léon Say says:—

We must put a stop to exponses and not compromise ourselves beyond our strength. We must keep what we have, and do our best to exact all our revenues. We are erring even on this point. There are in the finances very unpleasant symptoms of disorganisation. This disorganisation is due exclusively to the political Under-Secretaryship of Finances, inaugurated under the Ministry of M. Magnin, and continued under M. Tirard. The idea of placing at the head of finance a political man who annihilates at the same time the authority of the Minister of Finance and that of the technical chief of the Administration, is an idea absolutely contrary to administrative order, and dangerous to the working of the taxes.

M. Léon Say draws a picture of political influence and intrigues connected with the finance which are quite a revelation.

"One must have been in the business," says M. Léon Say, "to have an idea of the number of persons who are dismissed by those who have others to put in their places. Electors in search of a place besiege the deputies, who are compelled to seek employment for their constituents and their children. Never did the abuse of recommendations reach the point it has reached of late years."

M. Léon Say concludes:—

One pressing interest is to adopt as soon as possible a Liberal policy, and as we have not been able to conclude with England a treaty of commerce based on free trade we must get rid of the old doctrine of reciprocity, which has rarely produced good effects, and has often produced evil ones. We must simply speak the truth.

The Republican Union has fixed on M. Clamageran as the successor to Admiral Pothuau in the Life Senatorship.

ITALY.—On Wednesday night an imposing torch-light demonstration in honour of their Majesties' return was made before the Quirinal Palace. In response to the acclamations of the multitude assembled, the King, the Queen, and the Prince of Naples came out no fewer than three times on the balcony; the band which had accompanied the demonstration striking up the Royal March each time as they appeared, and the crowd saluting their Majesties with enthusiastic *vivas*.

A pamphlet on the Egyptian question, by General Cadorna, late Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, has elicited a complimentary letter to its author from Mr. Gladstone. The Prime Minister says:—

I find in this pamphlet a splendid review of the whole subject in all its various parts. I do not think I have read an exposition in which very complicated matters are treated with greater equity, more correctness, or a sounder judgment; and I think Italy must know herself to be well off if she can dispense with a man of your Excellency's value from her active diplomatic service. The language of the Italian periodicals to which you allude was only regarded by myself, and I doubt not also by Lord Granville, as a momentary and passing aberration; but I am none the less sensible to public opinion when represented by a man like yourself, who spontaneously hastens to repair any evil it may have wrought, and exerts himself to restore that cordiality in the relations of our two countries which, I trust in God, will remain unchanged for many generations.

General Cadorna's pamphlet considers the Egyptian question from a juridical point of view, and maintains the right of the European Powers to intervene in the affairs of that country. In an appendix he fully approves the initiative taken by England, and condemns the attitude adopted towards it by the Italian Press. His opinion (says the *Daily News* correspondent) is of considerable value, he being the highest authority on public international law in this country.

A court of appeal in a case against the Majordomo of the Apostolic Palaces has confirmed the decision pronounced by the Court of First Instance, establishing, on the basis of the Law of Guarantees, that the jurisdiction of the Italian tribunals extends within the walls of the Vatican. The *Rassegna* considers that the sentence is a well-pondered interpretation of the Law of Guarantees, and an efficacious and convincing reply to the circular which the Pope has sent to the Powers. On the other side, the *Osservatore Romano*, the official organ of the Vatican, says:—

Thus, it has been declared, in the most definite manner, that the Pope in Rome is a subject; that his legal position is exactly on a par with that of any private person; and that the sovereignty and rights of the Supreme Pontiff, as regards the extra-territoriality of the Vatican, expressed in the famous Law of Guarantees, are nothing more than an artifice—a mockery.

The nominations of General Menabrea as Italian Ambassador to Paris, and of M. Decrais as French Ambassador to Rome, are officially announced. The Chevalier Nigra has been designated to the post of Italian Ambassador in London, in place of General Menabrea.

Signor Coccapieller, the society paper editor elected Deputy for Rome, declares his intention of taking his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, in order to "accomplish his task."

GERMANY.—On Tuesday the Prussian Parliament was opened by the Emperor-King in person, in the White Saloon or Throne Room of the old Palace of Berlin. The ceremony was, as usual, preceded by Divine services for both the Protestant and Catholic members, the former, with the Emperor and the Princes of his house, repairing to the adjacent Dom. The gallery in the White Saloon, thrown open to a select number of the public, was much fuller than usual, while the diplomatic box contained a fair number of foreign representatives, to whom the presence of majesty is sometimes as attractive as the anticipation of matters of political interest. As has been the case very often of late years, it was doubtful up to the last moment whether the Emperor's physicians would not dissuade him from opening in person this session of Parliament; but his Majesty adhered to his resolution, and appeared with military punctuality at noon, looking the picture of hale and robust health. His late hunting fatigues seem only to have given additional steadiness to his nerve and ruddy freshness to his complexion. The spacious Throne Room was crowded with a throng of deputies and other dignitaries in uniform, who hailed the appearance of their sovereign with three hearty *hochs*. Putting on his helmet—he had entered uncovered—the Emperor ascended the throne, the Crown Prince, in Cuirassier uniform, standing on the steps to the right, flanked by Princes William and Frederick Charles, and other members of the Royal Family; while the Ministry ranked itself upon the left. His Majesty then read out in a clear and steady voice the opening speech, which he received from the hands of the Home Minister, Herr von Puttkamer.

The Emperor-King began by greeting the lately-chosen representatives of the popular will, and by thanking the nation through them for the love and attachment shown to his house on the occasion of the birth of his great grandson. Passing on to business, his Majesty then said that the late trade legislation of the Imperial Parliament, with the generally good results of the harvest, warranted confidence in the continued progress of the national welfare of Prussia. The disproportion between the needs and the means of the State, which had induced the Government for several years back to ask the Reichstag to introduce more indirect taxes, still existed, in consequence of the steady rejection of all such motions. Even the moderate expenditure fixed by the Budget had not hitherto been met without the assistance of extraordinary means, and for next year's accounts likewise a loan, with their consent, would have to be raised.

By the bringing in of Bills for lightening school and communal burdens, and raising the salaries of certain State officials, &c., the Government would seek to gain their approval of the *Verwendungsgesetz*, or law for the disposal of surpluses from the Imperial Treasury, which had hitherto uniformly been rejected. His Majesty hoped that the labours of his Parliament in this respect would be such as to enable the Reichstag to proceed with its share of the work of relief in question.

But in one respect this time-wasting course cannot be followed—the relief of the poorer classes of the population from the burden of the class-tax must, in my opinion, be accomplished without delay. It is my wish to see a speedy stop put to the harsh and oppressive distraints connected with the levying of this impost. A Bill for the complete abolition of the four lowest grades of the class-tax will, therefore, be at once presented to you, and the gap thus occasioned will also have to be otherwise filled up.

The successful management of the nationalised railways, continued the Emperor, justified the hopes that had been entertained of this new system of public revenue. A Bill for the construction of a further series of important railway lines would be laid before the House, as also one respecting the cutting of the first section of a canal for uniting the large rivers in the western parts of the country. The administrative reforms of the last few years would be concluded by a measure for simplifying the work of local and provincial government. A Bill would also be brought in for remedying certain defects and hardships connected with writs of execution on real property.

The re-establishment of diplomatic intercourse with the Roman Curia has, I am glad to say, helped to fortify my friendly relations with the supreme head of the Catholic Church, and I cherish the hope that the conciliatory mood which my Government will never cease to manifest will also exercise favourable influence on our ecclesiastico-political relations. Meanwhile, on the strength of existing laws, and the discretionary powers conferred upon it, my Government continues to extend to the ecclesiastical demands of my Catholic subjects all such indulgent consideration as is consistent with the general interests of the State and the nation.

It is with especial satisfaction that I have to announce to you that the relations of the German Empire to all foreign Governments create the conviction that the blessings of peace will remain assured to us.

The Emperor concluded by expressing the hope that the extensive legislative labours of his Parliament during the coming session would prove fruitful of good to the nation.

Uncovering his head his Majesty now withdrew, being saluted by another round of cheers, while the Deputies repaired to their respective halls of assembly for the transaction of purely formal business.

The Emperor's speech was listened to with the most respectful attention, and a buzz of approbation greeted the announcement of his intention to abolish the four lowest grades of the class-tax, which have hitherto brought in about 7,000,000 marks. A still deeper murmur of applause followed his Majesty's reference to the foreign relations of the Empire and the prospects of continued peace. We are not aware that there is any precedent for thus alluding, in the Prussian Parliament, to matters which exclusively belong to the purview of the Imperial Government; but at the present conjuncture of European affairs, when there is so much high-strung writing in the Press about Germany's attitude towards the various great Powers, his Majesty doubtless deemed it well to anticipate in this one important point the opening of the Reichstag, with the view of relieving the prevailing tension of the public mind.

As for the rest of the speech, the Press seems to regard as somewhat disappointing the clause referring to the Catholic Church, seeing that there is no mention of any positive result of Herr von Schlözer's negotiation with the Pope beyond the mere re-establishment of the appearance of a sentimental friendship between Rome and Berlin. The *Germania*, the leading clerical organ, rejoices at the conciliatory tone of the Emperor's words; but it should remember that his Majesty never ceased to assert the same mood even in the hottest days of the struggle between Church and State.

Some Liberal journals, moreover, complain, and with apparent justice, that the financial passages in the Speech are by no means so clear as they might be; while others make merry over the steadily recurring Budget deficit in contrast with so much boasted prosperity.

As constituted, the party relations in the new Chamber are as follows:—Conservatives of all shades, 169; Clericals, 97; Poles, 18; and Liberals of all shades, 125, including 67 National Liberals, 21 Secessionists, and 37 Progressists. The full House numbers 433, and the others are put down as belong-

ing to no particular fraction, or as Independents, though the Government will probably get the benefit of most of their votes.

Thus no fraction has an absolute majority, but the Conservatives are far stronger than the united Liberals, and the Clericals can again turn the scale of victory by selling their support to the highest bidder. That the Government means to win their favour by further substantial concessions in the field of the Culturkampf in no way appears in the Speech from the Throne, or any other authoritative utterance; and it is quite impossible to predict the course of legislation during the Session which has just been opened.

PRUSSIA.—The new Prussian Diet was opened on Tuesday by the Emperor in person. The speech which his Majesty read from the Throne commenced by declaring that the revival of commercial activity, the way for which had been prepared by Imperial legislation, together with the blessings of a good harvest, afforded ground for the hope that the advance of all classes of the people towards increased prosperity would continue.

The disproportion between the requirements of the State and its resources still existed, owing to the rejection by the Imperial Parliament of most of the proposals of the Government for the introduction of fresh indirect taxes. The Budget for next year also would necessitate an appeal to extraordinary resources, and a Bill authorising a loan would be presented with the Estimates. The Government would endeavour by means of special Bills, which combined the alleviation of the burdens imposed on communes for education and an improvement in the pay of officials with an organic reorganisation, to obtain for these measures the assent of Parliament, which had been withheld from the Surplus Application Bill. The relief of the poorer classes from the pressure of the class tax must be effected without delay, and a Bill for the immediate abolition of the four lowest grades of that tax would be submitted. At the same time provision would be made to cover the loss of revenue which would ensue. A measure for establishing further important railway communications between the various parts of the country would be laid before Parliament, and the bill for the construction of a canal connecting the great streams in the west of the monarchy would again be submitted. Further, a Bill would be presented for remedying the grievances connected with the imposts on real property. The speech then goes on to say that the resumption of diplomatic intercourse with the Roman Curia has assisted in strengthening the friendly relations of the Emperor with the supreme head of the Catholic Church; and the hope is expressed that the conciliatory disposition which the Government will not cease to display will exercise a favourable influence upon the development of politico-ecclesiastical affairs in Prussia. In the meantime the Government will continue, in the exercise of the powers granted under existing laws, to give due regard to such requirements of the Catholic subjects of the Emperor as are in consonance with the general interests of the State. In conclusion the Emperor says that the relations of Germany with all foreign Governments justify the conviction that the benefits of peace are assured.

AMERICA.—Sundry strikes in the iron trade are reported in Western mills, by which about 1,000 men will be thrown out. The depressed condition of trade, brought about by over-supply, causes the employers rather to favour unpaid idleness on the part of their hands, which will curtail the output. At several mills in Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere, the workmen have voluntarily accepted reduced wages. A general reduction is regarded as inevitable unless the demand for iron improves.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor has ordered £2,200 to be allotted from the Imperial Treasury to the Russian traveller in Australia, M. Miklucha Maklay, in order to enable him to work up the results of his explorations. His Majesty has also ordered M. Macklay to be informed that the cost of the publication of his book of travels will be defrayed from the privy purse.

SPAIN.—On Saturday evening Queen Christina, to use the official terms, gave birth, with all felicity, to "a robust Infanta." The King presented the newly-born babe, laid on a cushion placed on a silver salver, to the Notables present. The Premier, Señor Sagasta, having lifted the first fine linen cloth which covered the Infanta, the Minister of Grace and Justice, as the principal notary of the kingdom, drew up an act certifying the fact of the birth; and the witnesses then withdrew. A Prince had been hoped for. The new daughter is to be called Isabella, after her two grandmothers, the ex-Queen and the Archduchess Isabella of Austria. The Queen's mother is with her. It is announced that the Pope will be godfather to the newly-born Infanta, who, with her mother, is doing well. The Empress of Austria will be one of the godmothers, and after her the Infanta will receive two other names, Maria and Theresa.

The death is announced of the Spanish statesman, Stanislas Figueras-y-Morecas. After the abdication of King Amadeus, Figueras was made President of the Republic, February 12, 1873; but in the same year he resigned his power to the Cortes, and proposed the establishment of the Federal Republic, which was passed by 210 votes to 2. On the arrival of Alfonso XII., in 1875, he retired from public life. The death of Señor Figueras leaves to Pi-y-Margall, who was the chief mourner, the sole leadership of Spanish Federalism, which, with strong Socialist inclinations, is predominant among the working classes in the towns of the Peninsula. On Sunday an immense mass of people on foot followed the body to its last resting-place. There was no religious ceremonial of any kind.

El Correo, a Ministerial paper, generally well informed, says:—"The question of the transported Cubans, Maceo and Rodriguez, which from the beginning never had any importance, may be considered terminated."

SWEDEN.—There is joy at Stockholm on account of the birth on Saturday afternoon of a grandson to the King. The Crown Princess, who was attended by her mother the Grand Duchess of Baden, is doing well. At a Cabinet Council which, presided over by the King, was held immediately after the event, it was resolved to call the infant Oscar Frederick William Olaf Gustavus Adolphus, with the title of Duke of Schoonen.

EGYPT.—The *Times* correspondent says:—

Like most incidents in Egyptian politics the Arabi trial is rapidly passing from tragedy into comedy, and promises to finish as a broad burlesque. At present the proceedings are confined to humorous correspondence between counsel and the Commission, while Arabi is mainly engrossed in seeking from counsel an interpretation of some recent dreams, which he imagines to have profound significance. Aly Rifaat is compiling a scurrilous life of Riaz, and Abdellal is represented as quite unable to control his satisfaction at one of his wards having been transported to the White Nile.

Such incidents, while affording amusement to the country and to the onlookers, are death to every object which we profess to desire; unless, indeed, it will induce the authorities to see the utter absurdity of the whole proceedings.

Colonel Stewart and Messadaglia, formerly under Gordon Pasha in the Soudan, are to leave Suez on the 24th for Souakim, proceeding thence to Berber and Khartoum, on a mission of inquiry into the state of the country.

The latest news from the Soudan is reassuring, one of the Madhi's lieutenants being captured and hanged. But Abd-el-Kader still asks urgently for reinforcements.

I understand that it is proposed to attach the work of a cadastral survey, under the direction of Gibson and Langandin, to the Public Works Department.

Brigadier-General Dormer, the Chief of the Staff, has returned to Cairo, after inspecting the battlefield of Tel-el-Kebir, where he found Bedouins still plundering the graves of the Egyptian soldiers, those of the British being, however, untouched.

Soliman Daoud and Mussa-el-Akad, who are accused of complicity in the burning and pillage of Alexandria, arrived in Alexandria on Tuesday from Crete, and were sent on to Cairo under guard.

Mr. Vidal, an official in the Ottoman Telegraph service, has arrived in Egypt, and has asked permission of the Egyptian Government to establish telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Hedjaz by way of the Soudan.

Telegraphing on Wednesday night, the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

"The deadlock between the counsel and the Government continues. Not even an answer has been received to the counsel's protest against the proposed repudiation of the rules of procedure, approved by the Khedive's Ministry, by the British Government, signed by the President of the Native Commission, embodied in the handwriting of Borelli Bey, the Government Prosecutor, and recognised in the proceedings of the last three weeks. Such conduct tends to diminish the stock of Ministerial popularity, which has already run low. The blame is not attributed to Sherif Pasha, who, though personally opposed to the admission of counsel, prepared loyally to accept accomplished facts, but to Riaz Pasha, whose attitude in the question of the Zagazig prisoners is generally thought suspicious. I am informed this evening on excellent authority that the present difficulty, unless speedily solved, will result in a change in the constitution of the Ministry. Riaz's dismissal would benefit the Cabinet. The refusal to permit Amin Bey-el-Shemshe to be sent to Cairo to see the counsel whom he has retained, or to be visited by counsel at Zagazig, is attributed, rightly or wrongly, to a fear lest the prisoner's evidence should prove compromising. Though the European public might prefer a compromise in Arabi's case, it is pretty certain that Arabi will not accept one. He has already had a chance and declined."

Telegraphing on Tuesday night, the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

From visits to all the hospitals, and from official returns, I have learned that the maximum mortality occurred during the week ending the 3rd inst. In the succeeding week the deaths from enteric fever diminished 40 per cent. There were no deaths from any cause in the interval ending yesterday. There is much improvement in the cavalry, hitherto the unhealthiest. The total deaths in the whole army at Cairo since the occupation up to yesterday have been 93. The average daily strength of the army during that period has been 13,000. Of the present strength, under ten thousand, 773 were in hospital yesterday, exclusive of 230 on a trip up the Nile and at sea, but expected to return to duty in a few days. The daily admission is half what it was at the beginning of the month. In a fortnight's time all the troops will be in barracks, which every effort is being made to render healthy and comfortable. The system of official inspection of the water supply is complete, and the Minister of the Interior has agreed to accept the presence of an English officer at Cairo on the Board of Health. In future, also, convalescents will be sent for a Nile trip or to sea, instead of being invalided to England. It is confidently expected that the improvement in the health of the troops will continue. The hospitals are now completely equipped.

Suleiman Daoud was examined before the Prosecution Committee at Cairo on Wednesday. He admitted that he gave the order to set fire to Alexandria; but alleged that he received peremptory orders to do so from Arabi Pasha, who, when the conflagration was not at first apparent, sent Mahmoud Pasha Sami to him several times, ordering him to set fire to more places at a time. Suleiman Daoud further alleged that on the 12th of July, when the Ramleh Palace, near Alexandria, was surrounded by troops, Arabi Pasha ordered him to murder the Khedive. As he hesitated to comply with this demand, he was taunted with cowardice. Thereupon, accompanied by four soldiers, he started for the palace where the Khedive was staying; but on the way he met Sultan Pasha, President of the Chamber of Notables, who prevailed upon him to return and talk the matter over again with Arabi Pasha. It is stated that Nouri Bey, the officer commanding the troops who surrounded the Ramleh Palace, has given evidence corroborating the above statement. Mousa-el-Akad has not yet been examined.

Suleiman Sami, who has arrived at Cairo, declares with the utmost energy that everything he did was done in concert with Arabi Pasha and by his express orders. The *Times* correspondent says:—

"He asserts that upon several occasions, and in presence of several witnesses, notably on one occasion in the square, he received special instructions to massacre, pillage, and burn. He asks to be confronted with Arabi Pasha in public, and says he dares him to deny it to his face. It would be unjust to give credence to such statements, if unsupported by any other evidence. On the other hand, it is absurd to suppose that documentary evidence could exist for such orders. The assertion of Suleiman and the denial of Arabi are by themselves equally valueless. The two men are of equally respectable antecedents, Suleiman being the son of a Governor of Esneh, Arabi of a Charkieh fellah. Neither had anything against his name prior to recent political events, and both have an equally wide reputation as liars. That Suleiman was actually the instrument is admitted by both; whether or not Arabi gave the order remains to be proved. But there is force in Suleiman's remark, 'Was any act possible in Egypt against Arabi's wish?'"

The *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo, in a telegram dated Wednesday, says:—

"Although the health of the troops has distinctly improved, and there is a considerable decrease in the number of deaths as well as of admissions into hospital, it is still far from being satisfactory. The Egyptian Government have been requested to lend their assistance, especially in the matter of checking the sale of poisonous spirits; but as these are for the most part sold by low Greeks and Italians, the Government are powerless, as these men cannot be interfered with owing to the Capitulations. It is considered probable that the Capitulations will, like the Control, be swept away, as unquestionably they have worked ill, and have been the means of Egypt being flooded with the sweepings of Southern Europe."

The following statistics refer to the whole of the forces now in Cairo, consisting of 8,725 officers and men:—

Returns for the first five days of November—New admissions to the hospitals, 505; deaths, 15, of which 11 were caused by enteric fever.

Second five days in the same month—Admissions, 238; deaths, 7, of which 5 were from enteric fever.

Returns for one day (November 15)—Number of patients from previous day, 776; new admissions, 38; discharged as convalescent, or sent home, 144; deaths, 4; total remaining, 666.

The sick list shows that 7 per cent. of the infantry, 11 per cent. of the artillery, and 15 per cent. of the cavalry are in the hospitals.

GIBRALTAR.—A correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*, writing from Gibraltar on the 9th inst. gives the following account of the treatment of Maceo and his colleagues at Gibraltar, which, it will be seen, supplies a number of details not published hitherto in this country:—

From Cadiz Maceo and party crossed over to Tangier in an open boat. When in Tangier he inquired of an English gentleman who was temporarily residing there if on his deciding to go to Gibraltar he might consider himself safe under the British flag. This gentleman assured Maceo that by virtue of the extradition treaty in force between Great Britain and Spain the authorities in Gibraltar could in no manner interfere with him; but that owing to the peculiar position of the place he would probably be requested to leave as soon as convenient. Maceo replied that it was his intention to proceed to New York by the first available steamer. Accordingly, Maceo embarked in Tangier for Gibraltar on board the British steamer *Hercules* on the 20th of August (Sunday), and arrived here the same afternoon at about four. Several days before the arrival of Maceo and party the port steam pinnace, on approaching every vessel, demanded of the captains if Maceo or other political offenders were on board, as passengers or otherwise. Beyond the shadow of a doubt the boarding officer must have received instructions from his superior officer, the captain of the port (who is acting police magistrate), to act in this unjustifiable manner. The office of police magistrate in Gibraltar is vacant, owing to the death of Colonel Clements, and Lord Napier of Magdala appointed the captain of the port to act till a successor was appointed. The captain of the port is a justice of the peace, and has his time fully occupied in attending to the duties of the Post department. Before Maceo's landing from the *Hercules* in Gibraltar Bay, he sent a message on shore asking if any impediment would be placed by the authorities to his landing and residing in Gibraltar for a short while. The reply he received was that he might land, and that he would not be molested. The moment Maceo set foot on shore he was arrested by the police, and was conducted to the police station, with his party in a carriage. After some inquiry, the Chief Inspector of Police held an interview with the Spanish Consul's clerk, and some message or communication most necessarily have been forwarded to the authorities at the Spanish Lines. A crowd gathered round the police-station, and the dastardly determination arrived at was soon ascertained. Several gentlemen who happened to be on the spot at the time, understanding that Maceo, who was accompanied by his wife and others, was to be treacherously dealt with, and handed over to the Spanish authorities, called the attention of the chief inspector of police to the fact that Maceo, Rodriguez, and others, were "political refugees," and also the consequences which would unquestionably arise if they were escorted out and delivered to the Spanish authorities. The moment that Mrs. Maceo became acquainted with the ignominious determination arrived at—namely that they were to be expelled the city and handed over—she nearly fainted, and exclaimed in the most touching manner to her husband, "Do you see the result of having come to seek the protection of the British flag?" The indignation of all present can easily be conceived at hearing such words pronounced by a lady in the greatest distress against the powerful and noble nation of Great Britain, when England has been ever foremost in extending her wings over distressed political offenders. The hour arrived when Maceo and wife, Rodriguez, &c., were conducted through the streets like so many criminals, and marched out of British soil, when they were immediately seized by the Spanish Guardia Civil and lodged in gaol. The following day they were all marched to Algeciras and placed in irons. Maceo has been subsequently sent to Ceuta, where he is at present in solitary confinement. This is the result of having inexperienced military gentlemen in office, who, instead of carrying out the mild and just laws of the country, wish to rule with the sword. Clause 4 of the Extradition Treaty has been violated.

Spectacles versus Blindness.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens, Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted), ten to four. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Tidd Pratt, Bracknell; Rev. O. Thorpe, Peckham; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE

ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. JUSTICE LAWSON.

On Saturday Mr. Justice Lawson left his house in Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, about five o'clock, accompanied by Mr. H. Lawson, one of his sons, for the purpose of dining with the Benchers of King's Inn. He was attended as usual by an escort of two detectives and two army pensioners, who always follow him. As he proceeded along the north side of Merrion-square, one of the pensioners observed a man walking along on the other side of the thoroughfare by the railings and keeping parallel with their movements. He at once suspected him, and remarked to his comrade that he was "dodging" the Judge. Acting upon this suspicion, he crossed the street and kept a close watch upon the man. Mr. Justice Lawson meanwhile persevered in his course, and reached the corner of Merrion-street and Clare-street. The man who had been dogging his steps then crossed to the opposite side, and proceeded along by the College wall. The army pensioner, named M'Donnell, whose suspicions were aroused, got close up to him and touched him on the arm. The man immediately said, "You know me," and M'Donnell replied "All right." It is believed that he regarded M'Donnell as a sympathiser. When the judge crossed Clare-street to the left side leading to the Kildare-street Club, the two detectives followed, and the two pensioners, who had been on that side, crossed with the stranger to the right-hand side, and walked on across the end of Lincoln-place to the College-wall, where the stranger abruptly crossed the road, and, facing round to the judge within a few paces of him, put his hand into his breast. Immediately M'Donnell pounced upon him, and, gripping him, threw him to the ground, and, putting his knee on his arm, seized a six-chambered revolver which he was drawing from his pocket. A determined struggle ensued, but the constables, having been alarmed by the sudden occurrence, went to M'Donnell's assistance and disarmed the ruffian. He was put on a car and driven off to College-street Station. On the way he was observed to throw a paper out of his pocket. The car was at once stopped and the paper picked up. It was found to contain seven cartridges which fitted the revolver. At the station-house he assumed a defiant air, and said it was the constable who should be made amenable. The weapon is one of the newest and most expensive pattern, and could not have been purchased by a man in the prisoner's circumstances, but was, as the police believe, supplied to him. Meanwhile, the Judge, seeing the *mêlée*, went into the Kildare-street Club, while another man, who, it was believed, was a confederate, got upon a tramcar and escaped. The prisoner, on being asked his name in College-street Police-station, stated it was Corrigan, but refused to give any information to the police. Some of the detectives were sent for, and he admitted that his name was Patrick Delaney, and that he was a house carpenter, living in Cork-street. The detectives, on arriving, identified him as a man who had suffered five years' penal servitude for firing at a constable who arrested him for robbery in 1869. On the prisoner's residence being searched, only some photographs of a patriotic character were found, though it is believed he is a Fenian. It may be stated that since the late Dublin Commission the Judge has received many threatening letters, and it is alleged that a secret organisation has condemned him to be shot. After the execution of Hynes for murder some of the Irish-American papers openly advocated the assassination of Judge Lawson.

M'Donnell, to whose intelligence and activity Mr. Justice Lawson owes his life, was a corporal in the 12th Hussars, and was employed as a constable in aid of the ordinary police force. After the Phœnix Park murders, a force of twenty-five armed pensioners was organised to assist in protective duty. It was composed of sergeant-majors, sergeants, and corporals of different regiments. M'Donnell has been for some time one of the Judge's escort.

The Lord-Lieutenant and Lady Spencer visited the Judge on Sunday to express their sympathy with him and their joy at his escape. Lord Spencer has manifested much concern about his safety, and recently warned him not to leave his escort, which he had been in the habit of doing whenever he could give them the slip, being of a fearless spirit, and not willing to believe that any attempt would be made upon his life, but rather disposed to think that the danger, of which he was reminded by the constant presence of an escort, was exaggerated. It is not, however, a matter of surprise, says the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, and it is the less to be wondered at because not only has Judge Lawson been held up to execration in the same Press which hounded on the avengers against the victims of the Phœnix Park tragedy up to the very morning of their murder, but he has been sacrificed to the clamour of his assailants, by those in high authority, to whom he might have reasonably looked to shield him. He has never flinched, however, from any duty, or allowed his mind to be warped by any feeling of disappointment because his best services, rendered in more than one critical emergency to the Government, have been but imperfectly appreciated, if not actually disowned. It was characteristic of his resolution that, notwithstanding, the attempt upon his life, he dined on Saturday evening with the Benchers as he had promised to do.

A correspondent at Dublin remarks:—

"It may seem extraordinary that such an attempt as this should have been made in one of the principal streets in Dublin, and on the very steps of the first club in Ireland. The uninitiated will conclude that the man had taken his life in his hand, and was prepared to sacrifice himself if only he could effect his object of assassinating the judge. Such, however, is not the case. It was at the time dark or nearly dark, and although it it was well known that detectives were in charge of the judge, still in the obscurity the chances of escape were considerable. Moreover, the observation made to M'Donnell shows that the ruffian had helpers hard by. These would doubtless have rushed forward, formed a sort of crowd, and received him amongst them, and thus facilitated his escape. Now that the assassin's hand has been stopped, and his purpose fallen innocuous, the public generally agree that the whole event has been fortunate rather than the reverse. The failure as well as the arrest will deter other attempts which might not fail. The assassin may be the agent of a secret society, or he may be a

friend of one of the murderers recently tried before Judge Lawson; or, thirdly, he may be interested in the Maamtrasna murder case which came on for trial on Monday."

Our (*Globe*) Dublin correspondent, telegraphing Monday morning, says:—

"The prisoner, who is a small shabbily dressed man, and looks under his age, has, so far, made no disclosures, and the detectives have failed to trace his supposed accomplices. The mother and wife of the accused have sought to have an interview with him, but this the authorities have refused. It may be stated that since the Phœnix-park murders all the Government officials in Ireland have been closely guarded by police in plain clothes, and these precautions have hardly in any case been relaxed, though some of the gentlemen thus guarded have expressed a desire that the practice should not be continued, as this protection placed a restraint upon their movements. One remarkable feature of this last attempt at assassination is that the revolver wrenched from the prisoner exactly resembles those used in the perpetration of other secret murders in the city."

The *Freeman's Journal* of Monday says:—"Dublin is to be congratulated that nothing worse occurred. The promptitude with which the capture was effected was commendable."

The *Dublin Express* says:—"We cannot affect to be astonished at this daring outrage. It is the natural outcome of the unscrupulous attacks which have been made on the learned Judge by men who feel no concern for the consequences which are likely to arise to a public man who is made obnoxious to the disaffected and lawless classes."

The *Irish Times* says:—"There would appear to be enough to show that the Government can relax none of the precautions which it had been using, or sink into any confidence that the necessity for vigilance or vigour has been passing away. A lull is not a calm, and the measures that go to control the evil-doer, however stringent, under a strong necessity, are neither a reproach nor terror to well-conducted men. To suggest that they are is to speak words of infinite folly and wanton mischief."

The house of Mr. Redmond Roach, J.P., at Maglass, Castleisland, was attacked on Thursday night by a band of armed men, numbering about forty. They fired several shots, and peremptorily demanded admittance. After taking two guns they made off. Mr. Roach is very popular in the district.

At Murroe on Thursday two emergency bailiffs were charged with attacking the house of three farmers residing in the neighbourhood of Murroe, levying "black mail," and demanding arms in the name of the Fenian Brotherhood. Three prisoners were previously tried and acquitted by the magistrates, but the Lord Lieutenant directed a fresh trial, and named two stipendiaries to try the case. The local justices were present, but took no part in the proceedings, which had not concluded when the Court rose.

An Armagh telegram states that a collision took place on the Great Northern Railway of Ireland on Thursday evening between a cattle train and the Dublin passenger train. Several cattle were killed, but it is not known what injury has been done to the passengers. The mails were blocked.

The Land Commission has issued instructions to their investigators in view of the dangers of tenants being excluded from the benefits of the Act through not making a sufficient payment pursuant to Section 1, sub-section 1. The investigators are empowered, where a tenant's application is referred to them for investigation, to issue to any tenant who may apply for it a receivable order authorising him to lodge in bank to the credit of the Land Commissioners the particular sum which, upon the investigation, they may consider he is bound to pay to his landlord in order to obtain the benefits of the Act. If, therefore, it appears that the tenant has not paid or satisfied the whole of the rent for "the year expiring as aforesaid," and that a further payment is requisite for the purpose, the investigator is to inform the tenant that, if he so desires, he can have a receivable order, enabling him to lodge the necessary amount in any branch bank of the district on or before, but not after, the 30th of November. The investigator shall then, if requested, fill up and sign one of the orders, of which forms are enclosed, specifying the particular sum, and the tenant can lodge the amount in any bank with such order. The foil of the order filled up in the same way is to be attached to the tenant's application.

Two outrages of an agrarian character reported from Tipperary indicate that the elements of disturbance still linger in some districts. On Tuesday, about midnight, Moonlighters visited the house of James Ryan, of Cloughready, near Emly, and fired four or five shots in through the window of Ryan's bedroom. Ryan, who was in bed, had a narrow escape, several of the pellets having lodged in the bedpost and wall. The only reason that can be assigned for this outrage is that Ryan paid his rent on the previous day. In the second case, a valuable cow belonging to Michael Condon, a tenant of Mr. Francis Wise Low, was maliciously injured. The police visited both places on Wednesday to make inquiries, but, of course, they made no arrests.

A battalion of the Grenadier Guards and one of the Scots Guards from Egypt arrived in London on Monday, and were welcomed at Victoria Station by the Crown Princess of Germany and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, labelled —"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." —Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, Nov. 10.

The adjourned debate on the *clôture* was resumed by Mr. O'SHEA, who supported the resolution.

Mr. COWEN, in an eloquent and much applauded speech, vehemently opposed the *clôture* as destructive of liberty of speech, which he regarded as of more value than facility of legislation. Bills would pass if the people desired them, but if the House parted with its traditional freedom of debate, its whole character and functions would be changed. The rule would not restrict tedious speeches, but would throttle debate altogether, and as to obstruction it had always existed, and had often been used for the public advantage. As to the obstruction in the late Parliament, though the Irish members were blamed, their movers and backers got all the profit, and the men who were now shouting for the *clôture* were those who procured the failure of such measures as Bankruptcy and the Criminal Code. While Parliament existed as the exponent of public opinion, to intimidate it, as would be the certain outcome of the *clôture*, would be a violation of the Constitution.

Mr. C. RUSSELL remarked that, in the speech just delivered, there was no sort of proof that the rule would have the effect of gagging free speech. He supported it himself, because for want of some such power the Irish remedial legislation had come too late, and because he believed that there would be more chance of the measures passing which the Irish people desired.

Mr. DALY, on the other side, pointed out that these measures had been on the lips of Whig oppressors of Ireland for years, and they had never yet been carried. He predicted that those who were now so eager to diminish the opportunities for bringing forward grievances would be the first to rue their course on this occasion.

Mr. ERRINGTON repeated the argument of Mr. Russell, that Ireland was most interested in the improvement of the rules. Mr. HOPWOOD and Mr. DUCKHAM also supported the rule, while Mr. A. GRANT reviewed discursively, and at considerable length, the course of the debate.

Mr. SCHREIBER remarked that if debates were to be curtailed hereafter, the Prime Minister must not expect to be allowed to air his "exuberant verbosity" so frequently and at such length. During the present Session the Prime Minister, he said, had been on his legs 1,152 times. Mr. Dawnay and Mr. Biddle also spoke strongly against the resolution.

Mr. SEXTON declared that if the resolution were passed, it would put to compulsory silence every member, wherever he might sit, who ventured to differ from the Prime Minister and to set up an opinion of his own. The safeguards, he contended, were utterly illusory, and no case for the "gag" had been made out from the conduct of the Irish members, who had obstructed the Conservative Government ten times more vigorously than during the last three years. The misgovernment of Ireland, he contended, gave the Irish members an additional right to freedom of speech. As to the reasons given by Mr. O'Shaughnessy and others of that party for voting for the *clôture*, he pointed out that the British Government had never wanted time, but only the will, to do justice to Ireland, and the best mode of providing them with the will was to retain the means of proving the necessity of reforms. He congratulated himself that the Irish members had avenged the Union by undermining and bringing to the ground the Parliamentary liberties of England.

After some remarks from Mr. WADDY, Mr. CHAPLIN, and Sir P. O'BRIEN,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL dealt in the first place with the complaint that the Government had refused all amendments, and, replying to Mr. COWEN, told him that the time was now come for him to change his side and to take his seat among those with whom he voted. As to the charge of collusion between the Liberal leaders and the Irish obstructives, he gave it a flat denial. The conditions of the past so often appealed to had no reference to present circumstances, and a remedy was urgently demanded, because the House had not time enough to do its work, and a much larger number of members desired to take part in the debates.

Sir M. HICKS-BEACH thought that the speech of Mr. Cowen deserved a better reply from the Ministers, who, he pointed out, had slunk out one by one; and, so far from accepting the Attorney-General's denial of Liberal collusion with Irish obstruction, he pressed it home and mentioned instances in which Mr. Chamberlain had organised obstruction. Repetition and irrelevance, he pointed out, were amply dealt with by the subsequent resolutions, and obstruction, he believed, was more effectually checked by proceeding against individual members, as the late Government had always preferred, instead of punishing the innocent for the fault of the guilty. No doubt many members opposite sincerely believed that the rule would not interfere with liberty of speech; but the future of the party rested with the Radicals, who had made no secret of how they meant to use it. Moreover, he showed, from the episode in which ten Irish members were suspended, that the initiative of the Chair would be a very poor safeguard, and that the rule would in time come to be exercised under pressure from the Leader of the House.

Mr. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT, Lord ELCHO, and Mr. NEWDEGATE spoke briefly, and, on a division being taken, the resolution was carried by a majority of 44 —304 to 260. The announcement of the numbers was received with much cheering from both sides.

The debate was then adjourned until Monday, and the House adjourned at ten minutes past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met with no exhibition of diminished zeal on the Conservative side in respect to the discussion of the new rules of procedure. There being, moreover, a prospect that Egyptian matters would be largely brought upon the tapis, and that even Mr. Bradlaugh and his so-called rights would occupy attention, the House wore a lively aspect worthy of the infantile days of a new session rather than of a forced sitting in November. A few miscellaneous questions were early raised, and from the Government benches the House learned that no violence was used in the case of the man Thompson who resided in Chelsea Workhouse and had worn the Blue Ribbon badge. It was added that Thompson had left the workhouse, having been promised employment through the medium of some Blue Ribbonites; and, a question as to the working of the Arrears Act having been answered by Mr. TREVELYAN, who said that the first cost of such working would be defrayed out of the Irish Church Surplus Fund, a perfect shower of questions was addressed to the Premier and Sir Charles Dilke in reference to Egyptian matters. Many of the replies were obscure and evasive, but on the whole the House gleaned that Arabi would be tried under an Egyptian code, as arranged between the Egyptian Government and the counsel concerned. In answer to the leader of the Opposition, the PREMIER said that he was not prepared to name a day for the discussion of Mr. Bourke's motion expressive of regret at the unconditional surrender of Arabi to the Egyptian authorities, and maintained that discussion on the merits of Arabi's case would be most inconvenient till the judicial proceedings are over. Asked by Mr. GIBSON when that would be, he confessed himself unable to say, and, "really, considering the profession of the member for the University of Dublin," was surprised that such a question should be put. Interrogated by MOLLOY as to the course that would be followed after the sentence, the right hon. gentleman, amid loud "hears," took the House so far into his confidence as to say that Arabi would not be put to death without consultation with the British Government. Mr. TREVELYAN having, in reply to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, related the facts as to the attempted assassination of Mr. Justice Lawson, Lord R. CHURCHILL, reverting to the answer which the Premier had given in respect to Mr. Bourke's motion, stated that he considered it very unsatisfactory, and moved the adjournment of the House, holding it absolutely necessary that discussion should take place on the affairs of Egypt at once. He had scarcely completed his exordium when Dr. CAMERON rose to a point of order, observing that there was a motion on the paper on the same subject in Mr. Bourke's name. The SPEAKER informed the noble Lord that, under cover of a motion for adjournment, he could not engage in an anticipatory discussion of the motion of Mr. Bourke. After this ruling Lord R. CHURCHILL still endeavoured to continue his speech, but Dr. CAMERON, who also had a motion on the notice paper, again rose to a point of order. After some irregular conversation, in the course of which the PREMIER reminded the House that he had promised to make a short statement next day, and Sir S. NORTHCOTE expressed the hope that, notwithstanding the notices that stood on the paper and for which they could not get days fixed, a part at least of the Egyptian question might next day be discussed, the motion for adjournment was withdrawn, and the course of business quietly resumed. Amid general silence, the SPEAKER read a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh, in which that gentleman rehearsed the previous attempts he had made to obtain his seat, called the attention of the House to the breakdown of the "friendly suit" to test his claims, and again asked leave to be allowed to be heard at the bar of the House. The letter produced no visible impression, but some slight amusement was created by the tender deference for the proprieties of the House which Mr. LABOUCHERE exhibited in giving notice of his intention to move at an early day that the request of the letter be acceded to, and by the zeal for literal accuracy which Mr. NEWDEGATE displayed in moving the adjournment of the House to make a one minute's speech with the object of correcting a casual statement in the letter.

When the discussion of the new rules of procedure was resumed, Mr. GLADSTONE moved the second rule to provide that no motion for the adjournment of the House should be made before the orders of the day or notices of motion had been entered upon excepting by leave of the House, the granting of such leave if disputed being determined forthwith, but that no division should be taken thereupon unless demanded by forty members rising in their places, nor until after the questions on the notice paper had been disposed of. To this Sir H. D. WOLFF moved an amendment to confine the application of the rule to Government nights. Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the amendment, and in the course of the discussion the rule, as a whole, was very generally condemned, being characterised as only a second edition of the *clôture*, Lord SANDON ironically suggesting that the rule should be abbreviated so as simply to express that no motion to adjourn the House could be made without the consent of the Minister of the day. He pointed out that even the leader of the Opposition, backed up by his party, could not in a case of great national emergency raise a discussion by moving the adjournment without the assent of the party in power, a construction of the matter which was to some extent pooh-poohed from the Government benches. Somewhat unfortunately, however, for the Government case, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT had the temerity to point out that the right to raise discussion on questions of a general character had always existed and would continue to exist at the close of every sitting when the motion to adjourn the House was made in the regular way. Lord JOHN MANNERS, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. W. H. SMITH, and others did not fail to press upon the attention of the House the cold character of the comfort which the Home Secretary had offered, but ultimately the PREMIER having intimated that when the time arrived he would accept the principle of a proposal which stood in the name of Mr. H. Fowler, the amendment of Sir H. D. Wolff was withdrawn.

Lord R. CHURCHILL then moved an amendment to limit the operation of the resolution to occasions when Supply is open. This led to a brief debate, in which the hope was expressed by Mr. DODSON that the time of the House would not be occupied by the discussion of small amendments, since the Government had intimated their intention to make a concession. The amendment was rejected by 87 against 50, and Sir H. TYLER moved to provide that no motion for adjournment should be made unless it should appear to the Speaker to be in conformity with the evident sense of the House. This was withdrawn, and then an amendment, moved by Mr. O'DONNELL, to limit the operation of the rule to the occasions in which urgency was voted, having been negatived without a division, Lord R. CHURCHILL moved to provide that the adjournment could not be moved "until all the questions on the notice paper had been disposed of, and, if decided in the negative, that no other such motion should be made until the orders of the day had been entered upon." This amendment, which defined the end of question time as a period when motions of adjournment might be made if found desirable, was supported by the noble lord with considerable tact and force of argument, but his reference to the way in which on a motion for the adjournment "that disgraceful transaction," the Kilmainham treaty, was brought to light, and to the way in which the adjournment of the House was moved during the last Parliament by "pushing patriots," such as the Prime Minister himself, Lord Hartington, and other members of the Government, extorted from Mr. GLADSTONE a strong complaint that the noble lord had made offensive charges. There had, he declared, never been any treaty of Kilmainham, and he challenged the hon. member for Gloucestershire (Mr. Reginald Yorke), who greeted that statement with a mocking laugh, to move for a committee of inquiry, and to prove that there ever had been such a treaty. Upon this, Mr. YORKE asked whether the Premier would grant him a day to make such a motion. To this the PREMIER replied, without committing himself to name a day, that he would agree to such a motion without debate, and Mr. YORKE, amid Conservative cheers, stated that he would move for such a committee. The regular course of the discussion was then resumed, but Mr. A. BALFOUR incidentally observing, while supporting the amendment, that he was gratified that a day was to be given during the present sitting for moving for a committee on the Kilmainham treaty, Mr. GLADSTONE remarked that all he said was that he would not oppose an inquiry, but could not interrupt discussion on the procedure rules for the sake of a motion for a committee. Upon this Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR volunteered the statement that he had never seen such a document as the treaty of Kilmainham, but that whatever arrangement was come to had been hounourable to both parties and had done much to restore order in Ireland. Mr. YORKE was now understood to state that he would persist in the course of which he had given notice, but might ask for the correspondence as an unopposed return. The regular thread of the debate on Lord R. Churchill's amendment being again resumed, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the Government would consent to accept part of the noble lord's amendment, and would make the resolution read to the effect that no motion for adjournment should be made until all the questions were disposed of, and that no motion for adjournment should be made before the orders of the day had been entered upon unless by leave of the House. Lord R. CHURCHILL recognised this as a slight improvement, but challenged a division on the principle of his own amendment, which was rejected by 113 against 79, the debate then being adjourned at 12.20 on the amendment as altered by Mr. Gladstone.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

The earlier part of this day's sitting was chiefly remarkable for the studiously brief statement which the PRIME MINISTER made in respect to Egypt, in fulfilment of his promise to the leader of the Opposition. The questions, which elicited from Mr. CHILDERS, in reply to Lord JOHN MANNERS, the information that the order for the trial of Arabi was given before the procedure was arranged, were no sooner over than the PREMIER rose. He spoke in a low conversational tone, and with all the air of the experienced statesman, who, while giving information to the House, wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not even remotely assume that he might be initiating a debate. He began with a few semi-historical statements, observing that the occupation of Cairo took place on September 14, and that since then the Government had been occupied in bringing back the troops to Europe, with the exception of such a force—some twelve thousand men—as was thought necessary to maintain authority and order. Even this force was not expected to be required for any lengthened time, and the present arrangements, for which he found a precedent in the occupation of France by the allied Powers after the battle of Waterloo, must be regarded as provisional. As to the cost of the army of occupation, this point would be dealt with in one of the articles of a convention which it was proposed to conclude with the Egyptian Government. With respect to the cost of the campaign itself, no charge on Egypt had yet been made; but when matters had further advanced the question of making such a charge could be raised. He hoped to be able to give facilities for the matter to be fully discussed in the estimates of next session, and in conclusion also hoped soon to be in a position to give information about the cost of the recent expedition. The statement which, from its meagre character, produced manifest disappointment, was briefly criticised by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, who reminded hon. members that in August last they voted a considerable sum, said to be enough for the purpose of the campaign for the following three months. Those three months had now expired, and they were aware that considerable expenditure was going on which was not of the same character as the expenditure for which the vote was taken in August, and he thought they had a right to complain that they were not informed more fully as to the purposes to which the money was being applied. He went on to protest against the reticence practised by the Government, and finally stated that the Opposition reserved to themselves the right of discussing the question as opportunities might occur. At the close of the hon. baronet's observations Mr. BOURKE and other right hon. and hon. gentlemen addressed a few questions to the PRIME MINISTER, who, in reply could not say when the convention he had referred to—which would be confined to the military occupation—would be concluded, and that, as he had already indicated, the Government had not arrived at any decision whether any claim for the cost of the campaign—as distinct from the cost of the army of occupation—should be made on the Egyptian Government.

Here the matter practically ended, and the House was then for a brief period diverted by a little sparring on the subject of the Kilmainham treaty. Mr. R. YORKE gave notice that on Thursday he would move for a committee to inquire into the facts connected with the arrangement "commonly called the Kilmainham treaty," and presumed that after the Premier's promise on the previous evening the motion would not be opposed. Upon this Mr. GLADSTONE said that he should object to the words "commonly called the Kilmainham treaty," because he had always repudiated the existence of such a treaty. Mr. DODDS gave notice that he would oppose the motion, and subsequently Lord R. CHURCHILL asked the Premier what form of motion he would allow Mr. Yorke to introduce, adding that the right

hon. gentleman now appeared to be desirous of backing out of the arrangement. The Premier, amid loud cheers from his followers, said that until the last observation was withdrawn he would decline to answer Lord R. Churchill's question. At this his Lordship withdrew the words objected to, protesting that he had meant nothing offensive. A further question was put by Mr. Lowther, and Mr. Gladstone then informed the House that if Mr. Yorke submitted an amended motion in an unobjectionable form he would either assent to it or fix a day for its discussion. Mr. Yorke answered that he would place himself in communication with Lord Richard Grosvenor in the matter, and Mr. Labouchere having, in reply to Lord Sandon, stated that he would bring on the subject of Mr. Bradlaugh's letter to the Speaker as soon as the Government could give him a day, the debate on the business rules was resumed on rule number two.

Lord R. Churchill, who was desirous that upon personal statements, as for instance the explanations of Ministers and others on grave public questions, the right to move the adjournment of the House and raise discussion on that motion should be preserved, moved an amendment with that object. The amendment was generally supported by Conservative members, and even met with a qualified support on the Liberal side. Ministers endeavoured, with little success, to facilitate matters by a general statement that they would make concessions later on, but at length the House divided and the amendment was rejected by 123 against 85. Mr. H. Fowler then moved his amendment, the object of which was to give a minority, the size of which the House should determine, the power of deciding whether these motions for the adjournment of the House should be made. This was the amendment upon which the magnanimity of the Government was to be exercised, but this magnanimity did not take a very expansive form. The Premier defended the rule as originally drawn, and insisted that it was a right principle that the decision in these cases should rest with the majority. He indignantly repelled the assertion that an appeal to the majority was tantamount to an appeal to the Minister of the day, and personally he regarded it as an outrage that it should be so often repeated that he had command of the vote of the majority. In regard to the amendment he proposed to enable a member to ask leave to move the adjournment of the House on his making a statement that the subject to be discussed was urgent, and on his being supported in that declaration by forty members. In the course of the discussion that followed, Mr. W. H. Smith said that he would advise acceptance of the Government amendment if nothing better could be obtained. Mr. T. P. O'Connor observed that the amendment would choke the Irish party, since to make it necessary that an extreme Irish member should be supported by forty of his fellows in moving the adjournment of the House was practically to deny them the privilege altogether. In reply to Captain Aylmer, the Speaker pointed out that as yet the amendment before the House was that of Mr. Fowler, but the Government had moved to omit portions of that amendment, with the view to the insertion of other words, and the House would vote on the question of the omission in such a way that the amendments of other members need not be shut out. The discussion was continued by Lord R. Churchill, who, while condemning the Government proposal as unsatisfactory, took occasion to maintain that an appeal to the majority was an appeal to the Prime Minister, and that the right hon. gentleman was working on his reduced majority of 34 to destroy the privileges of the House. In answer to this assertion, Mr. Labouchere undertook a rather lively championship of the Premier, and at length, after observations from Sir Richard Cross, Mr. Forster, and others, the question of the omission of certain words in the resolution was agreed to, and Mr. Gladstone moved the insertion of words which would prevent any member moving the adjournment of the House unless he asked leave to do so for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance and was supported by forty members. Lord R. Churchill moved to omit the words "of urgent public importance," but this was rejected by 146 against 86. Mr. Sheil then proposed to substitute fifteen for forty members, and his amendment, strongly supported by Mr. Parnell and his colleagues in the special interests of their party, was opposed by the Government, and rejected by 109 against 43.

The debate was then adjourned, and the Attorney-General for England brought up the report of the Committee on the case of Mr. Gray. On the motion that the report be ordered to lie on the table, Mr. Sexton moved that it be referred to the Committee again, on the ground that at the close of the Committee's sitting he had moved an amendment, and the Premier had moved the previous question—a course which he understood could not in Committee be adopted, and the propriety of which he wished to have considered. On the suggestion of the Premier, the debate was adjourned to enable Mr. Sexton to consider the terms of his amendment to the motion before the House, and at five minutes to one the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Sir R. Cross asked when the Prime Minister would be able to lay on the table his further propositions with respect to Standing Committees.

Mr. Gladstone said he would endeavour to do so next day.

The debate on the proposed New Rules of Procedure was then resumed—Rule No. 2, relating to the moving of the adjournment of the House before public business, being taken up.

Lord R. Churchill moved that they should, after the prohibition of motions of adjournment and the amendment of Mr. Gladstone, add the words, "Or unless if fewer than 40 members and not less than 10 shall thereupon rise in their places, the House shall on a division upon the question put forthwith, determine whether such motion shall be made." His object was to secure that where there were not 40 members to insist on a motion for adjournment, if there were 10 members desiring it, they should be allowed to appeal to the House for its permission to make the motion.

Mr. Dodson could not recognise the desirability of the amendment.

Sir H. D. Wolff appealed to the Government to accept it.

Mr. Arnold thought the Government had already conceded too much.

Sir R. Cross argued that it would be expedient to add the amendment.

Mr. J. M'Carthy considered that the amendment would be another protection to the minority.

Mr. J. Cowen thought it reasonable that if forty members were to have power to compel a discussion ten members should be able to call for a division.

Mr. Macfarlane pressed on the Government to accede to the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone said that no doubt this amendment would be an additional relaxation of the motion. He had last night yielded, not without misgivings, to the general desire of the House for the provision giving to forty members the right to demand a discussion. Hoping that the minorities would not abuse this additional privilege, the Government would accept the amendment to give ten members a power to appeal to the majority for an opportunity of discussion on sudden emergency. (Cheers.)

The amendment was agreed to amid cheers.

Resolution No. 2 was then passed as follows:—

That no motion for the adjournment of the House shall be made until all the questions on the notice paper have been disposed of, and no such motion shall be made before the Orders of the Day or notices of motions have been entered upon, except by leave of the House, unless a member rising in his place shall propose to move the adjournment, for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and not less than forty members shall thereupon rise in their places to support the motion, or unless if fewer than forty members, and not less than ten, should thereupon rise in their places, the House shall, on a division upon the question put, forthwith determine whether such motion shall be made.

Mr. Gladstone then moved, without comment, Resolution No. 3, as follows:—

That when a motion is made for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman of a Committee do report progress, or do leave the chair, the debate thereon shall be strictly confined to the matter of such motion; and no member, having spoken to any such motion, shall be entitled to move or second any similar motion during the same debate, or during the same sitting of the Committee.

Sir H. D. Wolff moved an amendment to exempt from the operation of the rule debates on financial matters and proceedings in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amendment, on the ground that if agreed to it would permit chaotic proceedings in Committee of Supply, from which they had long suffered.

Lord R. Churchill said the rule, without this amendment, would prevent the exercise of the Constitutional rights of members to bring forward every conceivable grievance that could be connected with the business of Supply.

Mr. J. M'Carthy found some difficulty in interpreting the rule.

Mr. Dodson did not see any difficulty. At present after a motion for adjournment, members could go on discussing the main question as if no such motion had been made, and after the motion had been disposed of they could repeat their speeches on the main question. It was this which the rule was intended to prevent, by confining speakers on a motion for adjournment to the reasons for and against it.

Lord J. Manners feared a too strict application of the rule and its undue restriction of the liberty of hon. members. He suggested that the word "strictly" should be struck out.

Mr. Rylands thought this suggestion well worthy of the consideration of the Government, though he considered an end should be put to the farce into which Committee of Supply had of late years degenerated. It was thought by Conservatives that the Radical members were not so much disposed to criticise the estimates of the present as of the last Government. (Cheers.) But the truth was that though the Radicals thought the estimates were very high, they were denied, from the condition into which business had fallen, an opportunity of criticising them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone said the Government would be disposed to give up the word "strictly," but they could not hold out any hope of acceding to the amendment.

Mr. Synan, Mr. S. Leighton, and Mr. Hicks supported the amendment; and Sir H. Holland the resolution as it now stands, with the world "strictly" omitted.

Sir H. D. Wolff withdrew his amendment, in consideration of the offer of Mr. Gladstone to delete the word "strictly."

Mr. Gorst moved a further amendment limiting the operation of the resolution to dilatory motions in Committee of the whole House, and instanced a number of cases in which prominent members of the Liberal party had obstructed important measures in the last Parliament at the Committee stage.

Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amendment, pointing out that there was nothing in the resolution to prevent any member exercising the privileges he already possessed in regard to motions for the adjournment.

Upon a division the amendment was rejected by 103 to 34 votes.

Lord R. Churchill moved an amendment vesting the power of the resolution only in the Speaker, and not in the Chairman of Committees. The noble lord described the Chairman as "a Government hack," who was now found to be far more of a partisan than the House had ever before supposed, since it was admitted that the Government whip (Sir W. Hart-Dyke) was formerly always at his elbow. (Cheers and laughter.) The Chairman of Committees had not hesitated to vote with Government in the *clôture* resolution, and this partisan was the person in whom was to be vested the power of closing the mouths of the minority. The Prime Minister appeared to be filled with an amount of disdain and contempt for the House of Commons, for, except upon the first resolution, he had not given the House a word of explanation of the reasons why these alterations in procedure were necessary. (Cheers and cries of "No.") The Prime Minister had made his position not only by his own talents and great genius, but by means of the very privileges he was now endeavouring to destroy. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone said there were two reasons why he refrained from answering all the statements made by the noble Lord. First of all, because he was able to answer them in bulk; and next in the case of some of his rhetorical touches, he was content to leave the House to judge between them. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the statement of the intercourse between Government "whippers-in" and the Chairman of Ways and Means, he took a note of the remark at the time to the effect that Sir W. Hart-Dyke in his conduct was without a predecessor, and without an imitator. (Cheers.) Probably the Chairman of Committees would have something to say respecting it. Personally he was always desirous of rendering testimony to the candour, justice, and impartiality of that gentleman. Never, either directly or through the whipper-in of the majority, or through any member of the Government, had he dared or presumed to interfere with the Chairman of Committees upon any question pending. (Cheers.) So much for the noble Lord. (Hear, hear.) Another of the three leaders of the three gentlemen who constituted the Fourth Party—(laughter)—proposed to cut out the only part of the resolution which the noble Lord left in. There was an old story that what the locusts spared the caterpillars ate up. (Loud laughter.) He maintained that the Chairman of Committees was an official on whose impartiality the House might always rely.

Mr. Gorst could not admit this assumption. It was impossible that an official could be impartial who was not independent of the Government.

Mr. Dodson claimed for the Chairman of Ways and Means a title for impartiality, and also pointed out that if both the amendments of Lord R. Churchill and Mr. Gorst were carried there would be nothing left of the resolution.

Lord J. Manners said the Chairman, when not in the chair, sat habitually on the Treasury bench, and necessarily imbibed the sentiments prevailing there. He ought not to be trusted, therefore, with this power.

Sir H. D. Wolff maintained that the Chairman of Committees was a partisan.

Mr. S. Leighton hoped the House would be divided on the amendment.

Sir R. Cross said the words used by Sir W. Hart-Dyke about the Chairman, to which reference was lately made, had been under the consideration of his party. It was found that they did not convey what was in the hon. Baronet's mind at the time he used them, and he would take an early opportunity of giving an explanation regarding them to the House. (Cheers.)

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. Warton moved an amendment with the view of enlarging the scope of discussions on motions to report progress, but after it had been opposed by Mr. Gladstone it was negatived without a division.

Mr. Salt moved the omission of the words in the resolution which preclude any member who has spoken on any motion to stop the proceedings of the Committee, from moving or seconding any similar motion during the same sitting of the Committee.

Mr. Gladstone could not accept the amendment because it would leave untouched the intolerable power now resting in the hands of any four members, of setting at defiance even four hundred by alternating motions that progress be reported, and that the Chairman leave the Chair.

Mr. C. Bentinck considered this power a very great safeguard in favour of independent members.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Several amendments of a minor character were accepted by the Government, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The House proceeded with the New Rules, and, after Rule 3 had been affirmed without a division, Mr. Gladstone moved the 4th Rule, which provides that on a division being challenged the Speaker or Chairman may call on the challengers to rise in their places, and, if they do not exceed 20, may declare his decision without a division.

After several amendments had been disposed of a question was raised which led to a protracted and somewhat confused and technical controversy. It was pointed out that the resolution conflicted with Resolution 2, inasmuch as that gave the right to ten members to require a division on a motion for adjournment at question time, while this resolution empowered the Speaker to refuse a division at any time unless 20 members stood up to demand it. Mr. Gladstone, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General denied that there was any conflict, while the contrary was maintained by Lord R. Churchill, Mr. Gorst, and others. Ultimately the Speaker expressed the opinion that the point was open to some doubt, and that it might be as well to put in words which would except Resolution 2 from the operation of Resolution 4. Mr. Gladstone, while intimating that his own conclusion was different, accepted the decision of the Chair, and agreed to insert words, and a further discussion arose as to the best mode of removing the ambiguity. In the middle of it Mr. Warton maintained that the resolution would also be in conflict with Resolution 1, as it might deprive minorities under 20 of the opportunity of ascertaining whether the majority in favour amounted to the requisite number of 100. But on this point the Speaker held that under Resolution 1 it would not be competent for him to call upon members to rise in their places. Mr. A. O'Connor, as a means of extricating the House from the difficulty, moved the adjournment of the debate, which was seconded by Mr. Biggar, and supported by Mr. Salt, Mr. M'Carthy, and others, and in the course of the discussion Mr. Gibson, on an appeal to the Chair from Mr. Dillwyn, was silenced under the operation of Resolution 3 just agreed to, requiring speakers to an adjournment to confine themselves to the subject matter. The motion was negatived by 120 to 69, and after this an amendment moved by Mr. Parker confining the rule to divisions after the order of the day and notices of motion was carried by 85 to 15.

Mr. Gorst next moved an amendment, requiring that the usual process of clearing the House for a division shall be gone through before members are required to stand up; but this was strongly resisted by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Gladstone, who said he was willing to restrict the rule to dilatory motions, but he objected to giving obstructives the additional opportunity of wasting time. Mr. Sexton ridiculed as puerile the idea of saving a couple of minutes. Lord J. Manners, Sir R. Cross, Mr. Sclater-Booth, and others, joined in urging the Government to give way, and Mr. Macfarlane pointed out that the resolution, if unamended, might be defeated by a "count out." After a discussion of nearly two hours, Lord Hartington intimated that they would accept the amendments of Mr. Gorst, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Rylands, so that the resolution will be confined to motions for adjournment during any debate in the House or in Committee, and that members shall not be directed to stand up until the House has been cleared, and after a lapse of two minutes, as indicated by the sand-glass. This gave general satisfaction, and after some verbal amendments had been made, the resolution was agreed to.

On Resolution 5, which empowers the Speaker to silence a member for continued irrelevance and tedious repetition, Mr. Gibson proposed that the offending member should be warned before being silenced, but on a division this was negatived by 120 to 52, and, after some further discussion, the resolution was agreed to.

The debate was then adjourned, and the House adjourned at five minutes to one o'clock.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Three Cabinet Councils have been held this week, viz., on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

At Ennis, on Tuesday, Mr. Kenny, Home Ruler, was elected by a majority of 41 over Mr. Reeves, a Liberal-Conservative.

Mr. Grenfell, M.P. for Salisbury, has been appointed a Groom in Waiting on the Queen. His re-election will be opposed by Mr. Coleridge Kennard in the Conservative interest.

The Colston anniversary was celebrated on Monday by the usual dinners. At the political gatherings many prominent members of either party were present.

A National Liberal Club was founded at a meeting held on Thurday, at which Lord Northbrook presided. It is to be open to Liberals throughout the kingdom, and it has Mr. Gladstone for its first President. The speakers included Lord Hartington, Sir W. Harcourt, the Attorney-General, and Lord Derby.

An unusual incident occurred during last Friday night's debate. Mr. Chaplin, in the course of his attack upon the Government, put a question to the President of the Board of Trade, which drew forth some Opposition cheers. At that moment several native officers of the Indian contingent, introduced by Mr. Grantham, attired in gorgeous and picturesque native uniforms, entered the Speaker's Gallery, and instantly attracted the attention of the House. The strangers, mistaking the cheer for a tribute to themselves, successively rose and gave the military salute. This, of course, occasioned renewed cheering, and it was some moments before Mr. Chaplin was able to resume his argument.

Sir Stafford Northcote has written to Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., Hon. Secretary of the Ulster Constitutional Club, expressing his deep regret at not being able to fulfil his engagement to visit Belfast in December next and inaugurate the Club. Nothing, Sir Stafford says, but Sir William Jenner's imperative orders would have prevented him going to Belfast, and he adds that he considers Ulster has the first claim upon him.

Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., in answer to a local correspondent, who complained that upon critical occasions he always gave his voice and his vote against the party to which he professed to belong, and which he was returned to support, adding that his constituents "do not send men to the House to do as they like, but to represent them," has written a letter defending the course he has taken, and incidentally remarks, "*clôture* or no *clôture*, Liberal measures will get passed when the constituencies have maturely so resolved. . . . I thought I was pledged rather to principles than to party, and never before did the Liberal party raise for its cry, 'Liberty and the gag!' Every argument now used in favour of *clôture* was foreseen, answered, and stamped out by the Premier himself within the last few years. Admirer as I have always been of our great leader, of his intellect, and of his character, he has always seemed to me very deficient in what I may call moral and intellectual perspective."

Lord Brabourne writes to call attention to the fact that at the end of last June a letter was published, dated from "Brooks's" and signed by "An Old Whip," asking Lord Brabourne whether he had not asked Mr. Gladstone for a place in his Cabinet upon its formation in 1880, and on being "politely but firmly," refused, begged for a peerage. "I could not, as the writer well knew," Lord Brabourne says, "notice an anonymous letter; but a portion of the Press having adopted the idea that 'An Old Whip' must be Lord Wolverton (who would be likely to know something about the formation of the present Government), I have been favoured with a number of abusive letters and newspaper articles. Lord Wolverton promptly authorised me to contradict the statement that he was the writer of the letter in question; nor should I ever have suspected him of publishing anything to which he was ashamed to affix his name. I have good reason to believe that it was written by a person who had quitted Parliamentary life before I entered it, and who is not—if he ever was—of the slightest authority or importance in the political world. But since, judging from the articles sent to me, a portion of the press and of the public appear to think that honours are obtained in English public life by a solicitation and importunity which would be creditable neither to the donor nor the recipient, and as this is, so far as I know and believe, a most erroneous idea, which ought not to be left unnoticed, I have thought it well to write a line to Mr. Gladstone upon the subject, as far as it concerns myself, and beg to ask the favour of your insertion of his reply:—'I have no hesitation in saying that, so far as my recollection goes, I have never received from you any request for an office or a peerage.' I have only to add that a peerage conferred, as mine was, with a handsome reference to past services, and without any solicitation whatever on my part, is a great honour; but it would cease to be such if it carried with it an obligation on the part of its recipient to vote for measures which he disapproved and the introduction of which he could not have foreseen when he accepted it."

This is the letter which some person calling himself "An Old Whip," and dating from Brooks's Club, published in the congenial columns of a certain Radical print on the 24th of June:—

"There is an old saying that if a man confers a substantial favour on a friend he makes that friend an enemy for life. In the innocence of my heart I believed this saying till I took up the *Times* this

morning, and there read Lord Brabourne's reported speech in the House of Lords delivered yesterday. That speech induces me to ask that noble Lord two questions:—Did you, Lord Brabourne, or did you not, ask Mr. Gladstone to include you in his Cabinet when he was forming his Administration? Did you, or did you not, when Mr. Gladstone politely but firmly declined the request, solicit a peerage from that gentleman? Having asked these questions, I now proceed to facts. You, Lord Brabourne, did accept a peerage from Mr. Gladstone, and you had hardly become a fledged peer before you turned round and pecked at the hen who had hatched you, and have continued to do so ever since. The pecking has been venomous; but the wound inflicted has been so slight that it might be put into the eye of a mite, and the mite would not see the worse for it. No doubt many Liberals have disapproved of the Government policy in Ireland, but Lord Brabourne alone (after having received the greatest favour at the hands of Mr. Gladstone) has put himself prominently forward to attack him in every way. The proceeding, no doubt, is patriotic, and not mixed up with any private feelings; but it certainly savours a little of (that unpleasant word) ingratitude."

The *Globe*, in an analysis of the Division List of Friday last on the First Clause of the *Clôture* Bill, states that the majority with Ministers was composed of 291 Liberals and 13 Moderate or Ministerial Home Rulers. The latter were—Sir R. Blennerhassett, Sir P. O'Brien, Major O'Beirne, Colonel Colthurst, and Messrs. Brooks, E. Collins, Errington, Fay, Meldon, O'Shaughnessy, O'Shea, H. V. Stuart, and the O'Donoughue. The minority consisted of 222 Conservatives, two Conservative Home Rulers (Messrs. Bellingham and Lever), four Liberals, and 32 Home Rulers. The latter party, though almost entirely composed of the extreme section, included Mr. Shaw. The others who followed Mr Parnell into the Opposition lobby were Colonel Nolan, Messrs. Barry, Biggar, Blake, Byrne, Callan, Commins, Corbet, Daly, Dawson, Gray, Lalor, Leamy, Macfarlane, M'Carthy, M'Coan, Molloy, Moore, A. O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Kelly, O'Sullivan, O'Connor Power, R. Power, Sexton, Sheil, Smithwick, Synan, and the O'Gorman Mahon. The Liberals in the lobby were Messrs. Cowen, Marriott, Courtauld, and P. A. Taylor. Earl Percy, Lord R. Churchill, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, and Mr. Gorst, who abstained from voting on Mr. Gibson's amendment, went with their party on Friday night. Of the 15 Liberals who supported Mr. Gibson's amendment, eight—Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Hon. J. C. Dundas, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Messrs. Fort, A. H. Grey, D. J. Jenkins, W. Nicholson (Petersfield), and C. Seely (Nottingham)—now transferred their votes to Ministers; three—Messrs. Cowen, Marriott, and Courtauld—again went with the Opposition; while four—Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam, Hon. W. J. Fitzwilliam, Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Walter—did not vote. Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir A. Lusk, and Messrs. Storey, Macliver, P. Edwards, Gourley, D. Davies, were again with Ministers; while Colonel Kingscote and Mr. Rylands paired for them. Dr. Playfair was with the majority. Sir E. Watkin and Messrs. Muntz, M'Cullagh Torrens, and Anderson, besides those mentioned above, again took no part in the division. The House, though not so full as was expected, was larger than on the night of the division on Mr. Gibson's amendment, when the numbers were 322 and 238, in all, including tellers and Speaker, 565, as against 569 on Friday night. The fullest House for many years was on the occasion of Mr. Marriott's amendment—defeated by 318 to 279—the total of the House being 612 out of 637, leaving only twenty-five absentees, reduced by pairs to fifteen, who were all Liberals. On the present occasion the pairs bring the total up to 603, leaving thirty-five absentees. Of this number only two (Messrs. T. C. Baring and Greene) are Conservatives, fifteen are Home Rulers, and eighteen Liberals. Several of the latter are named above, but in addition the absentees include Lord Colin Campbell, Lord Stafford, Colonel Carington, Sir John Amory, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers (the latter from indisposition).

LORD CARNARVON ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations was held at Bristol on Tuesday, under the presidency of Earl Percy, M.P. Among those present were Mr. E. Clarke, M.P., Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., and Mr. Sampson Lloyd. Nearly 200 delegates attended. The annual report stated that since the last meetings over 200 new associations and clubs had been formed, and sixty-seven of these had joined the Union. During the year the publication committee had been very active, having circulated no fewer than 387,000 publications of various kinds.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, which was agreed to, pointed to the fact that in the recent municipal elections the Conservatives had gained eighty-eight seats in fifty boroughs, while the Liberals had gained only forty-six seats in thirty boroughs.

In the evening Lord CARNARVON addressed a crowded meeting of Conservatives in the Drillhall, a building capable of accommodating over 4,000 people. The Duke of Beaufort presided, and among others on the platform were the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir H. Gafford, M.P., Mr. W. Long, M.P., Mr. E. Clarke, M.P., Sir H. Hoare, Mr. F. S. Powell, and some 300 delegates from the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations.

Mr. LONG, M.P., moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting views with alarm the unconstitutional character of the policy adopted by Her Majesty's present advisers since their accession to office, and desires to record its conviction that the safety and honour of the British Empire can only be secured by the return of a Conservative Ministry to power.

Colonel KING-HARMAN seconded the resolution.

The Earl of CARNARVON, who was received with long and continuous cheering, said it did his heart good to see such an assemblage in that great hall. There was nothing like a popular audience such as that before him for dispelling Radical fallacies. Mr. Bright once asked what was a Conservative working man? If that right hon. gentleman were present, the reply would be pretty evident to him. (Cheers.) A great deal had been said about Conservative disorganisation, but he would beg of them not to believe in such stories. He saw before him representatives from constitutional associations all over the country, and he would advise them to organise more, to stick to discipline, and, above all, as Conservatives, let them fight fair, not hitting below the belt, but looking their enemy in the face and stunning alike the words of the demagogue and the sophist. Party government in England was on its trial. The only reason for its existance up to the present time was the forbearance, the respect for traditions, and the sense of fair play among those by whom that party government was carried on. When, however, they saw a Government adopting a policy which it formerly condemned; when that Government, in the words of the old heathen, burnt what it had adored, and adored what it had burnt; when it fabricated Birmingham caucuses, and made Kilmainham treaties, then, depend upon it, that party government which had been the glory of England for so long was in very great peril. Within the last few days they had seen carried into existence in England the un-English system of the *clôture*. What was the object of that *clôture*? Mr. Gladstone's friends had let the true reason out. Its object was to silence the Opposition, and to carry out those Liberal measures which were the basis of the treaty of Kilmainham e When h had the honour of presiding over the Colonies it was his pride to hold up the British House of Commons as an example for their guidance. But all that was past. Who would care to imitate a House that was gagged, where the majority must necessarily lose its sense of fairness, and the minority must lose its sense of responsibility? (Cheers.) It was a most remarkable thing, too, that this *clôture* had been brought about by a man whose every word had been to uphold liberty, and who had been known to make more speeches in one night than all his colleagues put together. (Laughter.) Truly, if the old philosopher were to come alive again, he would say, "How inconsistent are these rhetoricians and sophists!" But they must remember that, although the House of Commons was gagged, silence was not imposed upon all Conservatives. The House of Lords—(cheers)—was still in existence, and there would now be a new opportunity for them to do good. Then there was the Conservative Press, which had done such good service; and there were such gatherings as the one he saw before him. There were people who did not care for the integrity of the British Empire, but he preferred to side with that more generous school who loved kith and kin across the sea, and who believed in a hearty recognition of those who, when we were in trouble and danger offered at once to raise 10,000 men in our defence. (Cheers.) He must also warn them against those who believed in the doctrine of taking property from one and giving it to another. For his part, he was in favour of that kindly legislation which would prevent the weak from being shoved to the wall by the strong, and he would urge that all property should repose under the shadow of the same law. If they touched one class they should touch all others. (Hear, hear.) They had a great, venerable, historical past—(hear)—and he had no hesitation in saying that he preferred the ancient, ivy-mantled hall, filled with ornaments and relics of the past, to the bare, barrack-like building which the modern Radical offered for their acceptance. (Cheers.) It was often said that these questions of property were managed better in France. But what was going on there? A body of men advocated the doctrines of anarchy, which meant that there should be no private rights, no civil rights, no political rights, that law should cease, that marriage should disappear, that morality should not even be acknowledged in name, and that everyhody who defied or resisted those doctrines should be simply disposed of by being put to death. And yet there were even men so wicked as actually to proclaim those doctrines in broad daylight in France. Their leaders suffered the lot which Radical leaders always would suffer—the moderate were eaten up by the more violent. M. Gambetta was pushed off his pedestal to make way for M. Clémenceau, and M. Clémenceau was now threatened by other forms which arose out of the dark abyss. It was easy to conjure up the demon, but it was sometimes extremely difficult to lay him. The anarchy experienced by France in '89 and '48 gave way to despotism, as it always would. Men would crouch down before despotism rather than suffer the irremediable miseries of anarchy. But how was it in England? We were saved; we escaped absolutely; the storm passed us by unscathed, our institutions remained erect; and why? Because we had a wise Constitution, and because, in the hour of trial, we stood together. The union of classes existed, and we maintained that union, no matter how great the peril was. So might it always be—so might it always be in England—that in tbe hour of danger the sound sense of the people and the friendly union of classes might triumph over the schemes and factions of some and the weakness and the shortaightedness of others. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was carried with acclamation, as was another, proposed by Mr. E. Clarke, calling upon the meeting to condemn the passing of the *clôture* by the Government, and urging the Opposition to prevent the powers given under it being abused.

BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY.

Mr. Clement Wragge has completed another season's meteorological observations on the summit of Ben Nevis. The observations, however, have been taken not only at the top of the Ben, but simultaneously at Fort William and also at the intermediate stations. Mr. Wragge and his assistants have gone through a great amount of hard work and constant work; but they have been rewarded in kind by the result of their labours. Mr. Wragge informs us that the season has been a most successful one. The observations have been kept up on the simultaneous system from June 1 till November 1 inclusive, on Sundays as on week days, without the break of a single day. Usually, also, the strictest punctuality has been observed at all the stations. Mr. Wragge usually made the ascent four times a week, and was relieved by one of his assistants on three days. As in former years, the first part of the ascent was made on horseback—as far as to the Lake, 1,840ft. up; but towards the end of the season, the horse was taken on to Brown's Well, which is about 2,000ft. up. Mr. Wragge complains bitterly of the state of the pony-track. For a great part of the way he has had to lead his horse over deep swamps. A few pounds spent on the track would make it passable. On the whole the weather has been more favourable than that of 1881; nevertheless, the usual conditions on the Ben have been thick cloud-fog, cold, drizzling rain, and a biting and raw wind that caused hands and fingers to swell, so that there was the utmost difficulty in registering the observations taken. The difficulty was often increased by drops of rain or of condensed vapour running down the pencil and blotting the readings. Sometimes the air was so saturated with moisture that the dry-bulb thermometer could not be kept dry for any length of time. In spite of all difficulties and drawbacks, however, the observations have been made continuously and regularly. From nine, when the summit was reached, till eleven, when the last simultaneous reading was taken, the work of observing and recording was incessant. The observations included readings of the thermometer, barometers, clockwork hygrometer, rain-gauges, dry-bulb thermometers, and radiation thermometers, and taking note of the wind, the clouds, the ozone tests, and the Angus Smith tests for the actinism of light. We believe that systematic observations of the rainband by Browning's spectroscope have also been an important feature of the work this season. It must be remembered that most of these observations had to be repeated five times at half-hourly intervals. Between the different sets of readings there was often barely five minutes' interval in which to take shelter in the hut from the biting blast and the blinding rain. The summit was left again at 11.20. Observations were repeated at different stations on the way down, and Fort William was reached again about three p.m.

It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the operations have always been carried on under the unfavourable conditions above described. Of course, the peat moss is always more or less swampy; the pony-track is always bad; the air at the summit is always keen. Even on dry days it is no easy matter at that elevation to handle small keys and fine instruments, to fix ozone tests, and to wind the clock-work hygrometer. On the other hand, there have been many magnificent days for mountain work this season, and sometimes wondrous views have been obtained in the course of the ascent and from the summit. Sometimes Mr. Wragge left Fort William under cumulus rolls and an overcast sky, and when 2,000ft. or 3,000ft. up the mountain he emerged into beautiful clear weather and brilliant sunshine, with dark mountain-tops rising like islands from the vast undulating cloud-sea. During the later part of October, he has left Fort William before sunrise, and then the scene has been at times magnificent, with the full moon in the south-west, the comet flaming in the south-east, with Jupiter high in the heavens, and Saturn glowing nearer the horizon, and with the belt of Orion glittering in the south, and Sirius in all his splendour. A snow-storm at the end of October practically closed the work for the season. The last ascent—that of November 1—was made with great difficulty. Mr. Wragge took with him Colin Cameron, the guide, to carry firewood and to render assistance in case of need. Above Buchan's Well they had to plough their way through banks of snow knee-deep, and many of the smaller cairns and landmarks were buried. Once they lost their way in the blankness of a thick fog-sheet and amid trackless snow. On reaching the top, however, they made good fires and refreshed themselves with hot coffee made with snow boiled in a tin saucepan. On the summit the south-easterly gale was so violent that it was hardly possible to make way.

Mr. Wragge has left his instruments on the top of the Ben. He intends making a weekly ascent during the remainder of the present month, and if possible also during the whole winter. The whole system of these observations has now been brought into excellent working order, and it can hardly be doubted that it will be a most valuable aid to meteorological investigation, especially as Ben Nevis lies directly in the Atlantic storm-tracks. Mr. Wragge's enthusiasm is marvellous, and it is matched by his energy. Let us hope that something may be done by the friends of science to lighten his extraordinary and self-imposed labours, to the extent at least of repairing his pony-track, if not to that of building a decent observatory on the top of the Ben.

Mr. Clement Wragge writes to *Nature*, under date Fort William, Nov. 1:—

The conditions of weather on Ben Nevis are now such as to render it impracticable and hazardous to continue the daily observations satisfactorily. I have, therefore, judged it best to discontinue them, after a very successful season, under the auspices of the Scottish Meteorological Society, of five months from June 1, without the break of a single day. The work at the six intermediate fixed stations has, I am very pleased to say, been well and generally punctually kept up throughout, and I trust that much good will result. Simultaneous observations were, of course, made at the Observatory at Achintore, Fort William. The Stevenson's screens at these stations have now been made firm by wire stays to withstand the storms of winter. Yesterday Colin Cameron, the guide, accompanied me. The track was snowed up, and it was necessary to force a way through great banks and drifts of snow. The average depth was 2ft.; once we got off our course in the blankness of thick cloud-fog and trackless snow. To-day the weather was very bad on the summit, the hut was partly filled by drift, and the south-east gale was so violent at times that I could hardly make way. Possibly I shall attempt weekly or periodical ascents during the winter to keep up the registrations of the rain-gauges and self-recording thermometers. I have to-day commenced provisionally a three-hourly system of observation at Fort William (including 3 a.m.). The special features are sea-temperatures, ozone, and the reading and setting of the self-registering instruments on each occasion. Of course, all the other usual elements are three-hourly observed also.

The *British Medical Journal* understands that Arabi's child, who was recently reported to be dangerously ill, and to whom the Egyptian doctors, for political reasons, refused their assistance, was found, when brought for treatment to the British doctors, to be suffering from a severe attack of itch.

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VANITAS VANITATUM.

Farewell, my happy childhood's trust,
My fond infatuation,
Which cherished logwood dregs as "crust,"
And scorned sophistication.
Farewell the simple faith, which deemed
Infallible the senses,
And sight, and taste, and smell esteemed
A match for all pretences.

Ah! once, unwitting of abuse,
I quaffed my frugal sherries,
Nor deemed my dry champagne the juice
Of homely garden berries.
Now Science scorns my choicest bin
And makes me blush who prized it,
Warning on nought my faith to pin
Till she has analyzed it.

She calls my Mocha roasted beans;
My Pekoe crumpled sloe-leaves;
My choice Havanas dubs she "greens,"
And peace their friendly glow leaves.
And when I gaily celebrate
My pig's apotheosis,
She sniffs the morsel on my plate
And mutters "Trichinosis."

My bread has noxious alum in't,
And words would fail to utter
The darksome secrets chemists hint
Are lurking in my butter.
The humblest beast that chews the cud
Would scorn the base connection
With "margarine," and river mud,
And sweets of such complexion

No more, of such ingredients made,
Shall butter grace my table
While wholesome jams and marmalade
To take its place are able.
Yet here the marplot chemist tries
To spoil their dainty savour:
"Yon fruit the turnip-field supplies;
The gasworks yield the flavour."

I dreamt my treble X was malt,
Till Science came disclosing,
Quassia, Colombo root, and salt
Its dearest charms composing.
Yet while I swear in roundest terms
Such dangers to avoid all,
The milkpail reeks with fever germs,
The pump with seeds typhoidal.

I cannot eat, I cannot drink,
Without a twinge suspicious:
So like a hermit do I shrink
From everything delicious.
I cannot smoke the pipe of peace,
My dearest relaxation,
For fear of premature decease
Through vile adulteration.

—*St. James's Gazette.*

ELECTRICITY AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

Of all the numerous uses to which electricity has been applied there is none which commends itself more immediately to society at large than its employment as a remedial agent in the ailments of mankind. The important effects which it was capable of exercising on the body were early observed, and very great attention has been devoted by scientists to researches, with the object of obtaining precise and reliable data to guide its application. In this respect the experiments of the *savants* have been eminently successful; new discoveries have been made, old inventions improved on, until at the present day the science has reached a very advanced position. The galvanic current has been utilised to a degree which, from a medical point of view, seems to leave nothing to be desired, and its use in a great variety of ailments has been found to be attended with the happiest results. So general seem the curative powers of galvanic electricity that they might almost be described as universal. In paralysis, gout, and the multiplex forms of rheumatism and neuralgia, variously known as lumbago, sciatica, &c., in cases of heart affection, decreased vital energy, and premature decline, electricity as a remedy appears to be practically without a rival. This fact, established, however, there was to be met the serious problem of the production of the current for curative purposes. The general idea of an electric battery is associated with the recollection of a very ponderous affair indeed. But by means of the inventions of Mr. J. L. PULVERMACHER, of 194, Regent-street, W. (London), the costly and ponderous acid batteries are dispensed with, and electricity has now become self-applicable on a system which is simplicity itself. His Flexible Voltaic Chain Battery, occupying about the space of an ordinary pocket-book, is a most ingenious apparatus, so simple that it can be worked by anyone, while his bands or belts, adapted for application to all parts of the body, demand nothing more than permission to remain in contact with the affected member. The bands, which can be worn day and night until the cause of their application has disappeared, produce no unpleasant sensation, and from all directions comes testimony to the great benefit to be derived from their use. Some time ago the writer, after suffering from neuralgia of the heart for several months, was completely cured by the use, for four or five weeks, of a set of these appliances at a very small outlay, and this too after he had positively been favoured by a well-known London physician with the pleasant prediction that recourse to electricity would send him to his grave within three weeks! Since that time four years have elapsed without any return of the ailment. The same appliances were reluctantly used a couple of years ago by a friend who suffered severely and constantly from sciatica. In a few weeks his trouble entirely disappeared, and has not since recurred. The little battery referred to has also effected a number of minor cures, and individually enjoys more than a local reputation as a "medicine chest." The prices of Pulvermacher's galvanic appliances are such as throw no obstacle in the way of their general use, and it is not therefore surprising that the resources of the inventor's establishment are taxed to keep pace with the demand for them.

—*Morning Post*, Nov. 1st, 1882.

In Edinburgh on Wednesday it was agreed to nominate the Rev. Dr. John Rankine, minister of Sorn, in the presbytery of Ayr, as Moderator of the next General Assembly of the Established Church. The Rev. Dr. Horatius Bonar, Edinburgh, is to be nominated as Moderator of the next General Assembly of the Free Church.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, November 18.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The House of Commons continues to devote its time and attention exclusively to the consideration of the new Rules of Procedure. The rule establishing the *clôture* by a bare majority was passed in defiance of the convictions of a vast proportion of Liberals by the hypocritical majority that Mr. Gladstone, with the aid of Mr. Chamberlain and the Caucus, wields at his will. This week progress has been made with the regulation of the power of moving the adjournment of the debate, and the practical abolition of this privilege of members has happily been avoided. The duties of the Conservative Opposition in the work of minutely criticising the new rules, and endeavouring to secure the modifications that are essential in the interests of freedom of speech, have been mainly carried on by Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Arthur Balfour, and Mr. Gorst. Universal regret is occasioned by the fact that the condition of Sir Stafford Northcote's health necessitates his temporary withdrawal from the House of Commons. In his absence, Sir Richard Cross will endeavour to discharge the duties of leader of the Opposition. He will doubtless have all the aid that Lord Randolph Churchill and other members of the party can afford him. The discussion of the Rules of Procedure is likely to be prolonged until the middle of December, and may possibly not be finished when the time arrives for adjournment for the Christmas Vacation. The proposals of the Government with regard to Grand Committees cannot fail to lead to prolonged debate. The Government will apparently be well advised in postponing for the present the question of the desirability of introducing these revolutionary innovations in the method of carrying on the business of Parliament.

The statement that Mr. Gladstone has made on Egyptian affairs, in accordance with his promise, has proved to be singularly deficient in the information as to the Ministerial policy that is naturally looked for. Mr. Gladstone was chiefly intent upon maintaining the reticence and secrecy in which, from the first, the Government has been anxious to envelop its management of Egyptian affairs. The mystery that was carefully maintained at the beginning of the Egyptian difficulty enabled the Government to proceed from blunder to blunder until the Egyptian war became inevitable. There is a clear risk that the concealment that is now practised will enable the Government to proceed from folly to folly until all the advantages gained by successful war have been sacrificed by imbecile diplomacy. Mr. Gladstone ought to be challenged to give definite assurances to the country on the question of the future of Egypt, and the careful anxiety shown to avoid frank explanations is sufficient proof of the imperative necessity for insisting upon a distinct statement of the aims of Ministerial policy. It is also imperative that the questions as to the finance of the expedition should be explicitly dealt with. It is an insult to common sense to suggest that the Vote of Credit of £2,300,000 was sufficient for the expenses of the campaign. It is necessary to know by what expedients the further charges of the war have been met. Mr. Gladstone has set up as a purist in finance. The strongest suspicion prevails that he is resorting at present to devices for providing ways and means that are entirely unusual, if not technically illegal, with the sole aim of concealing from the country the truth as to the cost of the war. The only information that Mr. Gladstone has given practically is that Egypt will be called upon to discharge a portion of the cost of the English Army of Occupation, and that a Convention is about to be arranged with Egypt on the subject. Two months have elapsed since the capture of Cairo ended the war. It might have been thought that this interval was sufficiently long to place the Government in a position to communicate, at least in broad outline, the policy that it is prepared to follow in Egypt under the new conditions that the English conquest of Egypt has brought into existence.

The flippant inaccuracy of Mr. Gladstone's exultation on the return of tranquillity to Ireland has been harshly rebuked by a fresh outburst of lawlessness. The attempt to assassinate Mr. Justice Lawson indicates sufficiently that the forces of anarchy have been in no degree won over by the policy of conciliation, even though they are for a time held in check by the policy of coercion. Mr. Gladstone is quite aware that the convictions for murder that are happily being obtained under the stringent powers of the Coercion Act are doing more to repress anarchy than all the ingenious devices of Mr. Gladstone's legislation for plundering one class of the community for the benefit of another. If Mr. Gladstone is so convinced of the absolute efficiency of his message of peace in stilling Irish turbulence, why, it is pertinently asked, does he not dispense with the protection of the police that he still enjoys at the expense of the ratepayers? Mr. Gladstone, however, is likely to pursue the Irish policy upon which he has entered, undeterred by any recognition of its failure. The Treaty of Kilmainham is still in force, and the Government, apparently, still hope to effect something by its aid. If the Irish party fulfils its share of the compact by giving its support to the Government, it is quite determined to obtain on its side the full benefits of the bargain. A demand is already raised for the revision of the Arrears Bill in the interests of the Irish tenants. It is awkward that just at this time Mr. Gladstone should, in a fit of unwise irritation, have offered to allow the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the conclusion of the compact between Mr. Parnell and the Government. It is not prudent to revive the memory of this disreputable political bargain. The English Radicals will attempt, however, to shield their chief from the consequences of his blunder, and will endeavour to hinder the proposed inquiry.

The Government of M. Duclerc has at least survived the meeting of the Chambers, and has not been called upon to meet any organised attempt at its overthrow. There is, however, the probability that the present political position in France may be profoundly modified by the resignation of the office of President of the Republic by M. Jules Grevy. At the last Ministerial crisis there were rumours of an intention to resign on the part of the President, and it became generally known that M. Grevy had no desire to prolong his tenure of office. But there are other and more urgent reasons now to induce his retirement from official life. His state of health has become far from satisfactory, and it is on this account that he is expected forthwith to withdraw into private life. In Paris political speculation is already busy with regard to his successor. The time is an inopportune one for the gratification of M. Gambetta's ambitions. The probabilities are that the choice of the Assembly will fall upon someone who does not excite the bitter political hostilities that M. Gambetta provokes. General Chanzy has long been regarded by M. Gambetta as a formidable rival; and M. Brisson, who succeeded M. Gambetta as President of the Chamber of Deputies, is not without fair prospects of attaining to the position of Chief of the State.

THE PENDING ELECTIONS.

The exultant claims of the Radical Government to a renewal of popular confidence in consequence of the Egyptian war will be submitted during the coming week to a sufficiently searching scrutiny. The results of the elections that are about to take place for Cambridge University, for Preston, and for Salisbury will go far to indicate public opinion at the present time with regard to the Radical Ministry and the Radical policy. It happens that the three constituencies will convey a fairly accurate representation of the opinion of the most influential classes of the English community. In the electorate of the University of Cambridge we have a constituency of exceptional culture and of exceptional information. The political judgments that such a constituency pronounces give the verdict on public men and public affairs of the educated intelligence of the English people. In Preston, on the other hand, a great industrial community is found in which all classes and all degrees are bound together. What Lancashire thinks to-day England thinks to-morrow we have been told often enough, and in Preston the tides of feeling and opinion that sway the great English manufacturing county are found in full force. In Salisbury there is a constituency of quite another character. Salisbury is the type of those quiet country towns where a sleepy Liberalism, urged on by the active Radicalism of Dissent to support men and measures with which it has no real sympathy, has long prevailed. Salisbury is a town that may be relied on to support any moderate Liberal Administration, and if Salisbury turns against the Government it will mean the revolt of Moderate Liberals against intolerant Radicalism.

Of the result of the contest for Cambridge University there is happily no reason to doubt. Lord Carnarvon some time since proclaimed the unquestionable fact that three-fourths of the educated classes throughout the country were opposed to Mr. Gladstone and English Radicalism. It is probable that the pending election will furnish a substantial proof of the accuracy of an assertion that naturally provoked the anger of Liberal critics. The Conservative party in the University is fortunate in its candidate. In Mr. Cecil Raikes it will obtain a representative of the highest position in the ranks of his party, who, at an exceptionally early age, was called upon to fill a most prominent position in public life, and is marked out by political opinion as one who is destined to occupy a leading place in any future Conservative Cabinet. It is to be remarked that the Radical party have endeavoured to excite opposition to Mr. Raikes on the ground that he is what they choose to call a "Clerical Tory"—that is to say, he not only does not believe in Mr. Gladstone, but he believes in God. In the election of a candidate of this kind the University Radicals cannot acquiesce. And accordingly a Professor Stuart has been induced to come forward in the Liberal interest. Professor Stuart happens to be completely unknown in English politics. It certainly does seem that the aspirant to the political representation of the most cultivated of English constituencies should be one who possesses a distinct position in English politics, and has acquired some political reputation. The selection of Lord Hartington or Sir William Harcourt would be intelligible; but it is a bitter confession of the absence in the ranks of Cambridge Radicalism of political ability that a person like Professor Stuart, who is practically unknown outside his common-room, should be alone forthcoming to fight the battles of his party. Professor Stuart is recommended on the ground of his academic distinction, but the world is not aware that he has done anything to illustrate his professorship. And the fact that he discharges with more or less credit the useful functions of a teacher of young men scarcely constitutes what is usually regarded as academic distinction. The result of the contest is not doubtful, but it is desirable that the present occasion should be seized upon for a demonstration of the strong feeling of aversion with which educated Englishmen regard the present Government. It is to be hoped that the University electors will remember that it is much more than a question of voting for Mr. Raikes—it is a question of inflicting an overwhelming defeat upon the Government of Mr. Gladstone, and it is an occasion when no Conservative vote should be left unrecorded.

At Preston, too, the issue of the contest is not doubtful. The electors at present have to choose between the rival claims of two Conservative candidates. If a Liberal were to come forward, internal disputes would, it may be confidently assumed, at once cease in presence of the common enemy, and Liberalism would meet with one more defeat in Preston. The Preston electors may, perhaps, be puzzled to decide between Mr. Hanbury and Mr. Tomlinson. Mr. Tomlinson comes forward as a local candidate. Whether local influence constitutes the best of claims to Parliamentary rank may be contested, perhaps. Mr. Hanbury, on the other hand, can point to the political position that he has already acquired as his sufficient recommendation. Whatever the issue of the election may be, the result is not likely to be satisfactory to the Radical Government. It will be made apparent that the Egyptian war has done nothing to win for it the confidence of the great Lancashire constituency.

The election at Salisbury will be exceptionally interesting, for it will be distinctly a test election. It is certain that a vacancy would not have been created unless the Government had felt an absolute conviction that Mr. Grenfell would secure his re-election. It is satisfactory to know that there is an excellent prospect that this trusting anticipation will not be realised. In Mr. Coleridge Kennard the Conservative cause has a representative of energy and ability, who is likely to have the gratification of once for all dispelling the illusions of the Ministry and its supporters with regard to a Radical reaction.

THE CHURCH AND THE *QUARTERLY REVIEW*.

With no wish to identify the writer of the very able article in the current *Quarterly* on "Dr. Pusey and the Church," we are glad to hail the return of the Conservative organ to the principles which in our own columns have never wavered. The bane of the Beaconsfield Administration was the Evangelical party: it could do the Government no good with the Dissenters, while it estranged them from their natural allies, the old and true High Church clergy. To confound this old and powerful body with the "Ritualists," who seek to appropriate the name, was the great blunder of the Public Worship Regulation Act.

This disastrous measure—a cross between the Scotch Whiggery of Archbishop Tait and the Irish Protestantism of Lord Cairns—has only fanned the flame it was meant to extinguish. To attempt to settle disputed points of doctrine and ritual by criminal prosecution was in itself a novelty, abhorrent to the settled course of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. It was substituting the Court in the place of the Synod. Then the "Court" was a common-law Judge, foisted upon the Church under the titles of her ancient officials, but without the spiritual authority formerly delegated by the Archbishops. If the same person were to be the Judge of both Provinces, the Archbishop of each might have given him the usual canonical commission, with the consent of the Chapter, without an Act of Parliament.

A joint appointment of two Primate who have no joint authority in the Church, the substitution of the Crown for the Chapters, and the lapse to the Crown in default of the Archbishops, were each and all in flagrant violation of important principles in the constitutional union of Church and State. Their authors cannot have been ignorant of the tendency of the new legislation; but they certainly underrated the inevitable effect on a Church which is founded on the Apostolical Succession. The whole mass of intelligent Churchmen was at once forced into opposition with the Ritualists. The new law found acceptance only with the narrowest and most bigoted party in the Establishment. Erastianism is as odious to Nonconformists as to Anglicans and Broad Churchmen, and if political Dissenters rub their hands at the persecution, it is in the hope of its disgusting the clergy with the State.

It needed only the imprisonment of Mr. Green—a work of supererogation for which Lord Penzance has the exclusive responsibility—to make the Act absolutely unworkable. No Bishop will ever venture to put it in motion again. After wasting sixty or seventy thousand pounds in litigation, and doing a world of mischief in other ways, it now expires, like a mad dog, under universal reprobation, foaming poison to the last. All this ought to have been foreseen by the *Quarterly Review* in 1874. It can now distinguish between the old High Church and the new. It defends the original aim of the *Oxford Tracts* and of Dr. Pusey against the strictures of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It extols Dr. Hook and the *via media*, and only deplores the departures which led Newman and others to Rome. The friends of Dr. Pusey not unreasonably retort that as *he* never went to Rome it is unfair to lay these losses at his door. But we agree with the *Quarterly* as to the marked difference between the earlier and the later writings of Dr. Pusey, and particularly in regard to the (so-called) "Objective Presence," of which new and unmeaning phrase he was the godfather, if not the parent. There is no doubt that since Newman went Dr. Pusey has led the Ritualists, though he never himself adopted their liturgical peculiarities. In part, at least, this has been probably due to the Public Worship Regulation Act, just as Hook rushed to the rescue of Pusey when "sat "upon" by the six doctors. The hammer of persecution welds different metals into one. If the *Quarterly* wants to separate them it should use its influence to repeal the Public Worship Regulation Act, and provide for the determination of questions of the law divine by the Bishops in Synod, as recommended by the two Convocations. Till that is done the question is simply of Disestablishment, which this Act and the Burials Act have done more to promote than all the efforts of the Liberation Society. Released from Erastian bondage the Church will have little difficulty in appeasing diversities of ritual, which after all are by no means the worst evils of our era. Another Manchester incumbent has been just figuring in the Divorce Court, and will in consequence be forced on the notice of the Bishop. In course of time we expect to learn that he has been suspended for three years. That is as much, we believe, as the law can give on a first conviction. Yet we see priests of blameless life imprisoned, and deprived, for administering the Sacrament to hundreds of devout communicants with the forms and ceremonies which they desire! If the *Quarterly* would help to redress this scandalous contrast it would be better than pointing a moral, however truly, from the departed Professor.

As we announced last week, Sir Stafford Northcote will start in a few days for his yachting cruise. He will be accompanied by Lady Northcote. We understand that Sir Stafford's medical adviser has insisted upon his immediate departure, which will accordingly take place somewhat earlier than was at first intended.

Sir Stafford Northcote's inability to attend the political demonstration at Belfast has caused, we hear, much disappointment in Ulster, where great preparations had been made in view of his visit.

We regret to learn that the state of Sir Stafford's health has, for some time past, occasioned considerable anxiety to his friends, and will demand absolute rest and quiet for some time to come.

That the Tory Leader may soon be completely restored to health will be the earnest hope both of his colleagues and of the party generally. The time is still to come, no doubt, when Sir Stafford Northcote's character as a political leader will be appreciated as it deserves to be. Men are often slow to recognise the merits of those solid, though not showy, qualities which are so specially valuable in an Opposition leader, and which Sir Stafford possesses in an eminent degree.

To one holding such a position, self-restraint, patience, tact, and good temper are most valuable. But they make a great mistake who see in the Tory chief in the Commons only an amiable gentleman, averse from conflict and addicted above all things to moderation.

Sir Stafford knows, not only when to fight, but how to fight. Combining the greatest astuteness with the most unflinching courage, he more than justifies the high opinion which Lord Beaconsfield early formed of his character and capacity.

Lord and Lady Salisbury and the Ladies Cecil leave for the North to-day, and will arrive at Alnwick on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland. While in Scotland they will be the guests of Mr. A. J. Balfour at Whittinghame, of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Dalkeith Palace, of Lord and Lady Edward Cecil and Lord Lionel Cecil at their house in Peeblesshire, and of the Earl and Countess of Galloway at Cumloden.

The arrangements, which we have already announced, of the political demonstrations at Edinburgh remain unchanged. Lord and Lady Salisbury are expected to return to Hatfield House for a few days at the beginning of December, previous to their departure for the South of France, where they will remain for several weeks.

The announcement which we made last week, that Mr. A. J. Balfour had agreed to stand as the Conservative candidate for Preston, was perfectly correct. A deputation had been specially appointed by the local Conservative organisation to request the honourable gentleman to permit himself to be nominated. This, at their urgent solicitation, and solely for the sake of the party, Mr. Balfour unselfishly consented to do, though he already possessed a perfectly safe seat at Hertford. But another arrangement was subsequently made.

No Liberal candidate has yet appeared for Preston. There is some talk of Mr. Guion, the well-known shipowner, coming forward to contest the seat. If he should do so, we trust that one of the other candidates will withdraw.

As to the other Parliamentary elections which are pending, we hear from Salisbury that some of the Conservatives disapproved of any opposition being offered to the return of Mr. Grenfell. We have no sympathy with the objection; but even if it were well-founded, we call upon all Sarum Conservatives to rally round Mr. Kennard, now that a contest must take place.

We especially urge Churchmen to support the Tory candidate on this occasion; many of them, we imagine, having abstained from voting in 1880, owing to the dissatisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Ryle to the Deanery. It is not often that Churchmen have an opportunity for upholding so good a candidate as Mr. Kennard.

We hear from a high source that Mr. Raikes has an apparent certainty of securing the seat for Cambridge University, if his supporters will not be careless about recording their votes. They must be on their guard against being lulled into a false security by the imagined weakness of their opponents and their own strength.

The Tory cause ought to have received much encouragement at Bristol this week. We are told by a correspondent that quite 5,000 persons assembled in the Drillhall at the Conservative demonstration.

At the Colston Tory dinner at the Dolphin the amount subscribed for the charities was £1,600, or £200 more than last year. The Radicals only contrived to collect about £900 for the same object.

In spite of the denials of Government organs, no one in the political world believes that there will not shortly be changes in the Cabinet. With three important offices vacant, it is plain that something must be done to fill them.

It has long been understood that Mr. Gladstone does not intend to retain the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. If he relinquishes it, the most probable man for the post is Mr. Childers.

As to the rumours of Lord Selborne's retirement and of Sir William Harcourt's anxiety to succeed him, we mentioned them more than a year ago. At that time it was simply the fact that the Lord Chancellor's retirement was contemplated, owing to the weakness of his health. And the Home Secretary's anxiety to sit on the Woolsack is notorious.

Rumours are rife in political circles that the Speaker of the House of Commons intends very shortly to resign his office. We are not altogether inclined to credit these reports; but in the event of Sir H. Brand's resignation and of Dr. Lyon Playfair being nominated by Ministers as his successor, we understand that the Opposition will certainly bring forward a rival candidate.

It is currently reported in Liberal circles that the Government are very much inclined to favour Mr. Bradlaugh's demand to be heard at the bar of the House of Commons. We think that this is probably true.

We are able to state that renewed negotiations have been opened by the Parnellite party with the Government with the object of enabling Mr. Patrick Egan, the Treasurer of the Land League, to come to England.

It is not very difficult to appreciate the kind of reasons Mr. Egan has hitherto had for keeping out of this country. The extraordinary disclosures recently made as to the enormous sums of money which the Land League undoubtedly received, but for which they have declined to account, suggest several very awkward questions as to the objects on which these funds have been expended.

Side by side with the above facts, it is absolutely certain that the murders and outrages in Ireland have been *ordered* and *paid for* by some secret organisation.

When facts like these are compared with each other, men are at liberty to draw their own inferences, which, of course, may or may not be just.

Is it, or is it not, the fact that Miss Fanny Parnell's illness is indirectly caused by her having discovered, or believed that she had discovered, that the funds she had helped to collect for the Land League were being spent for purposes of which she could not approve? We ask the question, because positive information reaches us from Ireland that such was the case.

From an answer recently given to a question on the subject in the House of Commons, we infer that the man Westgate, now under arrest in Jamaica, who has confessed to being one of the Phœnix Park murderers, will shortly arrive in this country.

One of his statements is, that a Member of Parliament offered him twenty pounds to take part in that crime.

A correspondent writes from Ireland:—"Hunting is going on in several counties, and will do so, for one sufficient reason. No English dealer will buy horses not broken to hounds. No drag hunt will serve the purpose, and at Ball's Bridge half the best hunters went back unbought, because they were not 'made' by real hunting. This is a great Irish industry, and the poor saddlers, grooms, and others who depend upon it are feeling the loss which a stoppage of hunting brings to them."

We are glad to observe that Cardinal M'Cabe has expressed his strong disapproval of the attempts made to corrupt the loyalty of Irish youth under pretence of teaching them the history of the country.

We are glad to learn that the Roman Catholic Conservative Association continues to prosper and to gain recruits.

The meeting to promote the "Dr. Pusey Memorial," held at Lord Salisbury's house at Arlington-street on Thursday afternoon, was a remarkable success. The attendance, both of clergy and laity, was very large, and the two spacious reception-rooms were quite filled. Between five and six hundred gentlemen were present.

Lord Salisbury's opening speech was a model of good taste and feeling, and Lord Carnarvon was deservedly applauded. The Bishop of Ely's remarks were most outspoken, and he was especially emphatic in his condemnation of the article on Dr. Pusey in the *Quarterly Review*. This was the more remarkable, because it is generally understood that that precious production is from the pen of the Bishop of Gloucester, assisted—so rumour has it—by the Archbishop of York.

But the speech of the day was, of course, Dr. Liddon's. The rev. Canon was looking very pale and careworn, but he spoke with an earnest and thrilling eloquence which will long be remembered by those who heard it.

In alluding to his old tutor, Dr. Liddon was, we believe, referring to the Rev. Osborne Gordon, Rector of Easthampstead, Berkshire.

The Rev. Dr. F. G. Lee reminded the meeting that a Peer, during a debate in the House of Lords, had declared that whatever property was given to the Church really belonged to the State. We are glad that this danger will, so far as is possible, be guarded against, by vesting the funds subscribed for the Memorial in the hands of trustees.

The Bishop of Oxford made a pointed reference to the excellent series of lectures to undergraduates on the grounds of Christian Faith, which are being delivered this term at Oxford, on Wednesday evenings, by the Rev. Charles Gore, Fellow of Trinity. Mr. Gore lectures in a large room in the Schools, and has gathered an audience of several hundreds of men.

The "Librarians," or "Fellows"—whichever title is adopted—will, we do not doubt, have it in their power to do a vast amount of spiritual good in the University. We have no idea, at present, who will be selected to fill the position. Is it possible that Dr. Liddon himself would consent to be one of them?

Since we originally discussed in these columns the shape which it was advisable the Dr. Pusey Memorial should take, the opportunity has occurred of buying his library, and this object now forms the first part of the scheme, the rest of which corresponds very nearly with that which we then ventured to put forward.

A very important part of the scheme is that which contemplates that the Fellows of the new institution should deliver sermons and conferences in some of the parish churches of Oxford. We earnestly hope that, at some future time, they may obtain a church of their own, or—which would be infinitely better—that the patronage of St. Mary's may be bought by the trustees of the Memorial Fund.

The death is announced of Mr. George Rose, better known as "Mr. Arthur Sketchley." Mr. Rose was partly Italian by birth, and resided during his early life in Sicily. A relative having offered to send him to the University, with a view to his taking Holy Orders in the English Church, Mr. Rose came to England, and was in due course ordained deacon and priest. He had been in his first curacy not more than two years before he joined the Roman Communion—a step which was followed by the total withdrawal from him by his relatives of all pecuniary aid. Reduced thus to great destitution, and being in need of the common necessaries of life, Mr. Rose was driven to support himself by singing comic songs at low houses of entertainment for a miserable pittance of a few shillings a week. Becoming by degrees better and better known, he improved his fortunes, and at length happily hit upon the highly successful idea of writing the *Mrs. Brown* series of comic books, which obtained for him a great reputation, and by means of which he realised, we believe, a considerable income.

We learn that at the Royal review to be held to-day Egyptian medals will be given to two of the men of each regiment on the ground. The remainder of the troops will receive their medals in the course of a few weeks.

We are glad to state that Lord Granville has recommended Her Majesty to confer the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon Mr. Joseph Cornish for his distinguished services in Egypt in connection with the water supply of Alexandria. Mr. Cornish has also been decorated by the Khedive with the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie.

We learn that a marriage has been arranged between Mr. James Scott Spedding, of Summergrove, Cumberland, and Miss Agnes Salvin, daughter of Mr. Marmaduke Charles Salvin, of Burn Hall, Durham.

We understand that Mdme. de Novikoff has arrived in London.

A Royalist correspondent writes to us from Lyons that a further Socialist outbreak is considered imminent. We may add that we hear from several well-informed sources that the Royalists are making preparations for any contingencies which may occur, and that during the ensuing winter they may be expected to take up a very decided attitude indeed.

We hear that a collection of Mr. Beresford Hope's various speeches and addresses on Church questions will shortly be published in one volume.

We beg to call our readers' attention to the fact that we have, since last week, modified the list of School Board candidates whom we recommended for the support of Churchmen and Conservatives. The election is held on Friday next, the 24th inst.

Reviews.

MOLIERE.*

Every fresh volume of the *Grands Ecrivains* collection helps to show what errors still remain to be cleared away in the history of French literature during the seventeenth century. It is not long since that Grimarest, for instance, was considered *the* great authority for Molière's biographers; but M. Vapereau (*Dictionnaire des Littératures*) describes the life of the celebrated French author as *plein de fausseté*s, and, if critics henceforth should take it as their guide, they must sin with their eyes open. The worst is that Voltaire, Cailhava, and others have drawn upon Grimarest, and thus helped to disseminate chronological mistakes which are sometimes rather startling. They could, it is true, give as their excuse that their boasted authority pretended to have derived his information from the anecdotes of the player Baron, who was Molière's friend and pupil; but Grimarest's sole merit was that of an anecdote-monger, and he often drew upon his imagination for the pretended facts he retailed to his listeners. At any rate, the present edition will set all these little matters perfectly right, and the investigations made by Messrs. Despois and Mesnard have already elucidated many difficulties more or less perplexing to previous editors.

* *Œuvres de Molière.* Nouvelle Edition, Annotée par Messrs. E. Despois et Paul Mesnard. Vol. VII. (Collection des *Grands Ecrivains*). 8vo.—London and Paris: L. Hachette et Cie.

L'Avare, Monsieur de Pourceaugnac, Les Amants Magnifiques form the contents of the volume now before us. Respecting the first of these plays, it is interesting to notice the sources from which Molière has drawn; the *Aulularia* of Plautus, completed during the fifteenth century by a professor of Bologna, has often been mentioned; and Schlegel, who in his lectures on dramatic literature makes it his business to "cut up" the French stage, does not hesitate to utter, on the subject of *L'Avare*, the most extraordinary opinion which it is possible to conceive. We appeal unhesitatingly to any disinterested person who has read attentively Molière's play, as to whether the following critique is not entirely wrong: "The love intrigue "is commonplace, clumsily carried on, and makes "us lose sight of the principal character; the "truly comic scenes of the play are merely "subordinate ones, and do not necessarily spring "from the subject." Leaving the reader to examine for himself the conclusive refutation of Schlegel's strictures given by M. Paul Mesnard, in his introductory notice, we shall also mention, amongst the works which Molière was certainly acquainted with, Boisrobert's *Belle, Plaideuse*, Ariosto's *Suppositi*, and Larivey's *La Veuve*. Bibliographers will be interested in learning that eight attempts have been made to versify *L'Avare*, one of them, in blank verse, being the work of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and father of the late Emperor Napoleon III.; Shadwell and Fielding, it is well known, adapted the comedy to the English stage.

Turning now to that most amusing of all farces *M. de Pourceaugnac*, we find ourselves face to face with a curious topographical detail. What was the reason which induced Molière to turn the city of Limoges into ridicule? Some persons have supposed that, in the course of his provincial tours, he had been unmercifully hissed by the Limousin public, and that, by making them on the stage the victim of his jokes, he was only exercising the right of legitimate reprisals. A distinguished critic, M. Eudore Soulié, who has taken Molière's history as the special subject of his researches, thinks that the poet had in view, as the butt of his satire, Léonard Loménie de Villaubrun, the first husband of Geneviève Béjard, who was a native of Limoges; finally, another tradition informs us that a country nobleman from Limoges, having made himself ridiculous by picking a quarrel with one of the actors, Molière punished him for his impertinence by holding him up to the jeers of the Parisians under the character of M. de Pourceaugnac. We may observe *en passant* that La Fontaine, writing in 1663 to his wife, seems to insinuate that the Limousins were generally considered as ill-mannered, pretentious, and stupid. "Je vous "donne les gens de Limoges," says he, "pour "aussi fins et aussi polis que peuple de France. "Les hommes ont de l'esprit en ce pays-là." The tone of this panegyric savours a good deal of irony, and reminds us of the personage of Sbrigani in the play itself; besides, La Fontaine, a little further on, thus goes on:—

Ce n'est pas un plaisant séjour.
* * *
Beaucoup d'ail et peu de jasmin.

We should not stay long in the company of *Les Amants Magnifiques*—one of Molière's least remarkable compositions—were it not for the fact that it has been regarded as containing an allusion to a curious episode in the reign of Louis XIV., namely, the relations which united Mdlle. de Montpensier (*la grande Mademoiselle*) to the notorious Lauzun. The resemblance between the characters of Eriphile and Sostrate on the one side, and the two real personages on the other, the nature of the plot, the circumstance of Eriphile's declaring to Sostrate that, as she is not allowed to marry him, she will accept as a husband him alone whom he designates—a number of details, besides, have all gone far towards showing that Molière was acquainted with Mademoiselle de Montpensier's secret, and that he had purposely made it the subject of a play. Against this hypothesis, however, there is an insurmountable objection. Louis XIV. suggested to Molière the plot and the story of the play; now it is not likely that a monarch so scrupulously observant of the most elementary rules of propriety should have allowed his fair cousin's love affairs to be paraded about the stage; it is equally absurd to suppose the lady herself sanctioning Molière's delivering at Saint Germain-en-Laye, on the theme of *mésalliances*, a sermon in three acts, *mêlés de musique*.

A great many other historical incidents might be illustrated from a reference to Molière's plays. We have given the above as a specimen of the richness and variety of the commentaries with which Messrs. Despois and Mesnard have accompanied the text. Messrs. Hachette's collection, *Les Grands Ecrivains*, is thus, our readers will observe, rapidly progressing; Mdme. de Sévigné, Malherbe, Corneille, Racine, La Bruyère, are complete; Cardinal de Retz is very nearly so, and at no long distance of time we shall be able to add to our libraries really good editions of La Rochefoucauld and Molière.

NEW NOVELS.

*A Golden Bar** is a very nice story, and the only fault we have to find with it is that we wish there was a little more of it. We do not by this intend to express any wish that the story had been longer, but only that the three volumes should have contained more story than is at present the case. The heroine, Iris Durant, sees herself in the opening chapter compelled to leave the place which has been her home from childhood. She is the step-daughter of Arthur Heseltine, who, dying childless, leaves his widow to make her home at

* *A Golden Bar.* By the author of *Christina North.* In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1882.

Heseltine until his father's death shall place the property in the hands of the next heir. The heir, Bertram Heseltine, arrives in due course, and it is obviously his duty to fall in love with Iris as quickly as possible. Mrs. Malaprop's celebrated saying touching the advantage of beginning with a little aversion has been the groundwork of hundreds of novels before this one, and it is always rather a popular theme. The aversion on the part of Bertram subsides very quickly, and Iris, at heart, is not much more obdurate, but she is disgusted by her mother's scheming, and on learning that Heseltine's offer has been prompted by that lady's revelations, she has no choice but to refuse it. Bertram is a most blundering lover, and he never attempts to remove the impression which he perceives himself to have made, that his proposal is dictated by generosity alone. Of course, such a barrier as this must fall some time or other, and as the novel is in three volumes, the reader is perfectly aware that it will not be suffered to do so until the end of the third. Meanwhile, the utmost ingenuity is required to keep apart two sensible persons who are heartily in love with each other, and whose union is warmly desired by all their friends and acquaintances. First Iris, from honourable scruples, refuses Bertram; then Bertram, from still more honourable scruples, refuses Iris; and all the author's wire-drawing is insufficient to fill the requisite number of pages without a most irrelevant underplot, where a baby-wife marries a sensible man, and makes herself and him extremely uncomfortable. Apparently their differences are suddenly bridged over by the wife causing the death of the husband's favourite, although in what sense this rendered her a more congenial companion is nowise made clear to us. Slight as it is, however, *A Golden Bar* is pleasant reading, every page being instinct with refinement, while there is a freedom from exaggeration and a gentle humour observable in the drawing of every character.

We cannot speak favourably of Mr. Shairp's *Bell and the Doctor*.* Certainly it preserves an antique simplicity of action, and our attention is diverted neither by intrusive underplot nor by unnecessary character. The whole drama is played by five persons—General Conway and his daughter Belinda, that young lady's two lovers, and an old servant. In the first chapter the fair heroine engages herself to the handsomest clergyman in Kensington. The experienced novel-reader feels at once that the name of Iddles would never have been bestowed upon this paragon had his inward corresponded to his outward graces, and, deeply attached as Bell Conway is to him, it is obvious that she will never be allowed to transform herself into Bell Iddles. There seems at first no obstacle to prevent so undesirable a consummation. The other lover, Casway Akers, is gently but firmly repulsed, and the wedding day of the lucky Iddles is fixed. Bell, however, becomes subject to mysterious fainting fits, and Akers, who is an experienced toxicologist, suspects foul play. The old butler, Harkis, endeavours to arouse General Conway's suspicions against Akers himself, and so far succeeds that Akers is banished from the house. The attacks increasing in severity after this precautionary measure, Akers returns and Harkis is discovered to be the real criminal. This extraordinary person's object appears to have been to revenge himself on Iddles, who some years previously had betrayed his only daughter. Why he does not either denounce his enemy, or, if poisoning appeared preferable, poison the right person, the author is at no pains to explain, and we must protest against the horror of the final scene, in which Harkis contrives to poison Iddles, who has visited him as a priest, in the Sacramental wine. There are limits which writers of fiction would do well not to pass; and if no written law on such subjects can be formulated, the restraints of good taste should the more seduously be observed. The book suffers from the lack of interest in any one character. Harkis and Iddles are villains, the General is a fool, and Akers and Bell are nonentities. It will only be interesting to those who can condone improbability of subject and insufficiency of treatment for the sake of a little mystery and a good deal of crime.

* *Bell and the Doctor.* By Thos. Shairp. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1882.

SOME REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

The *Church Quarterly*, now getting on in its teens, may be expected to have sown its wild oats. The current number, in fact, has nothing Romanising nor eccentric. The article on Mozley's *Reminiscences* is too favourable to that unreliable writer, and not much more explanatory of the Oxford Movement. The Reviewer sees, indeed, the absurdity of calling the Tracts the origin of the Church Movement, in which Dr. Hook and others were in full swing before they were thought of. Still we doubt if he sufficiently appreciates the diversity which existed among the writers from the first. Of the five originators Hugh James Rose and Palmer of Worcester were solid divines of the genuine Anglo-Catholic stamp, like Hook. Newman was an Evangelical "on the rise;" Keble, as he remained to the last, more of a poet than a theologian; and Hurrell Froude a consumptive dreamer, burning with equal zeal against the Reformation and the Council of Trent. The learning and stability were, of course, with the first two; the others were restless inquirers, never knowing exactly what they were at, but resolved to have their own way: and that was one which inevitably led to Rome. Newman, seizing on the editorship, very soon disconcerted his steadier allies. Rose was dissatisfied before his death; Palmer, whom Newman acknowledged to be "the 'only really learned man among us," withdrew his co-operation; and Pusey thenceforth supplied the "real learning." That prevented him and Keble from following Newman to Rome, but it is undeniable that they felt the fascinations of that extraordinary man, and the twist is too evident in their later publications. The *Post Tractarian* Ritualism is the work of the remnant after the withdrawal of the *Anglo*-Catholic element; the *Church Quarterly* must manage to get it back before it will merit the character it aims at. The review of Canon Cook on the Revised Version is a very inadequate treatment of objections which its champions fail to answer. Nothing has happened to increase the value of the two Codices which have been allowed to outweigh all other authorities, and Canon Cook is quite as competent as any or all of "the leading textual critics of modern times." The Grahamstown Judgment supplies the theme of a just and temperate exposure of the usurpations of the Judicial Committee, which Bishop Gray forewarned us will destroy the Church of England if the Church cannot destroy the Judicial Committee. Of the latter there is no hope. The mischief would be healed if questions of the law divine were referred to the Upper House of Convocation, as provided in the Statute of Appeals. The paper entitled "Convocation under Queen Anne" is useful. Indeed, all the remaining articles are well worth perusal. It is a good and weighty number.

The *Contemporary* opens with a paper by M. Jules Simon on "Public Education in France," which might be a warning to ourselves if there be yet time to profit by it. Modern Liberalism means not the comprehension of all religion, but the suppression of all. The vast majority of the French peasants are conscientious members of the Roman Catholic Church; yet to save the "conscience" of a single atheist their children are denied all religious teaching in the State schools; further, by making the compulsory education free of charge, it is designed to prevent the establishment of voluntary schools by the Church. The next article informs us that there is or was, a "Dean of Shanghai," whose personal name is Butcher. This gentleman, having returned to England "seven-"teen years after" he left it, finds the Ritualists victorious over the Evangelicals, and the Broad Church (to his own dissatisfaction) nowhere. He pronounces sermons to be greatly superior to what they used to be, yet the educated laity are more than ever impatient of them. How he attained the altitude from which his "bird's-"eye view" is taken, we are left to conjecture. To some people the bird may be more like an owl than an eagle. Max Müller's lecture on the "Truthful Character of the Hindus" will surprise the public, but is every way worthy of consideration. It is certain that the Greeks were struck with the veracity of the natives they encountered in Alexander's expedition, but that might be from their own deficiency in this respect. The Mahommedan conquest might well crush out all manly virtues, and the British are brought in contact with the worst specimens in the Courts and public offices. The village population, we are inclined to think with the professor, quite as truthful as our own. Indeed, there is a very obvious decay in this virtue among our rural population. Canon Farrar contributes a paper on "Dean Stanley as a Preacher." It is not the character we should have selected for his eulogy, but it is simply and lovingly written and perfectly free from the glutinous rhetoric of the Canon's more ambitious performances.—The most important articles in the *Nineteenth Century* are Mr. John Morley's warning to English Liberals that they have not done with Irish Revolution, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre's delightful programme of Public Works in London. The improvements at Hyde-park-corner will hardly get rid of the difficulty of the traffic crossing the entrance, but if half that is promised us is performed London will indeed be a magnificent city. A new south cloister to Westminster Abbey, to receive the monuments of the illustrious dead, is just the thing to redeem the reproach which lies on metropolitan *millionaires* of having done less than the provincials for the embellishment of their cities. What a splendid monument for a Duke of Westminister!

Blackwood is a first-rate number. "The Ladies "Lindore," which has been lately growing rapidly in interest, reaches a sensational crisis, opening a prospect of a trial for life and living happy ever after. There is a good paper on the bad habit of wresting Scripture, under the vizard of "False Coin in Sacred Hermeneutics;" a laughable story of "A Scotch Factor's Shoot-"ing;" a capital account of "Baghdad on the "Queen's Birthday;" some lines (not very good) on "My Bath;" a naval officer's "Search "for the *Eira*;" some graphic "Sketches from the Dutch Seaside," a paper on "Resem-"blances in Literature" (the writer of which should be apprised that the author of *Bloomfield's Greek Testament* was not Dr. Blomfield, the Bishop of London); "Jewish Tales and Jewish "Reform," ending with a narrative of the late campaign in Egypt, which is still readable.

Macmillan's is again without any instalment of the "Fortune's Fool," in compensation for which Mrs. Oliphant commences a new novel called the "Wizard's Son." It is something to get a peep into a native habitation of New Mexico, and the recreations of the descendants of the Aztecs. This is supplied by Alma Strettell, under the title of an "Indian Festival." Mr. Grant Allan traces the "Pedigree of Wheat" to a primitive *lily*, originating in Central or Western Asia, "degenerat-"ing" into a cereal, and in that "degraded" form brought to Switzerland and thence distributed to be the food of man throughout the civilised world. It is likely to have a bad time of it in England under "Free" Trade. A queer story from Niagara, called "Shooting the Falls," suggests the use of the long bow. The lady who gives us a specimen of the "Poem of Peutaur," a papyrus from the tomb of Rameses II., must excuse the remark, that not even in ancient Egypt could "Ra" have been an admissible rhyme to "afar."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The American goody books for girls are not, as a rule, much to our taste, but *Fensie Walton* is certainly a favourable specimen of its class. The story is interesting, and, despite the Yankeeisms with which it bristles, well told. It is announced by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton that the book is printed from American plates by special arrangement, but even without this announcement its Transatlantic origin would be sufficiently obvious. We leave the heroine "as she stepped aboard of the cars," and the termination of her story is somewhat abrupt. A continuation of it is, however, promised at an early date, and there will, we doubt not, be many readers who will be interested in tracing the after career of the little country girl who is left just as she is about to enter upon a changed life from that which she has hitherto led.

The *English and Greek Lexicon* (Trübner and Co.), which Dr. Myriantheus has compiled from the materials collected with such painful care, during fifteen years of study, by Mr. G. O. Lascarides, is a very remarkable book. We are promised hereafter a Greek-English part, which is still in course of preparation; but the present instalment of the *magnum opus*, a thoroughly exhaustive addition to English-Greek Lexicons, stands on its own merits, and it is not necessary to wait for the companion volumes, which will give us the correlative Greek-English Lexicon, to express our opinion of the diligent research and the patient industry which mark every page of the present instalment. Not only words in common use, but those to be found in our early literature, and much which is superficially regarded as mere modern slang, find a place in the two volumes now before us. It is, of course, impossible that these should be adequately represented by the living Greek tongue, which is sadly deficient for such a purpose; and, accordingly, Mr. Lascarides himself, and the compiler who has so judiciously utilised his researches, have had recourse to ancient Greek to supply the many gaps, thus pressing the language of Pericles and of Thucydides into the service of that of King George and his Ministers. The result is very remarkable and interesting. Many words which are almost obsolete among us, start into fresh life in their Greek equivalents, collected alike from the vocabulary which belongs to a remote period in the history of mankind, and from the somewhat hybrid substitute for the pure Hellenic tongue which is in use in the modern Athens. The terms borrowed from the common dialect are distinguished by the abbreviation "κοιν," and it is often very curious to contrast them with the more elaborate and dignified expressions for which classical authority can be quoted. For example, "a blade of the old school," which carries us back to the days of *The Spectator*, is represented by ανθρωπος αστρ. A great advantage of the present Lexicon, which distinguishes it from all its rivals in the same field, is that it deals both with a dead and with a living language, and thus will be found exceptionally useful to foreigners who, being well acquainted with classical Greek, are desirous of extending their knowledge to its modern substitute, so as to be able to read the Greek newspapers at the present day with the same facility that they can read a page of Thucydides. It is obvious that it would be unsuited to the columns of any journal not expressly devoted to philological studies, to examine minutely the text of so complete and interesting a book as that which Dr. Myriantheus has based on the labour of Mr. Lascarides; but we can assure all who have an interest in Hellenic culture, whether of the past or of the present, that they will find very much that is valuable and worthy of attentive study in these two remarkable volumes.

The carefully compiled and very readable narrative of the chief events and main topics of interest, from October 1, 1881, to September 30, 1882, which has been published by Messrs. Cassell under the title of *The History of the Year*, is the commencement, we may hope, of a long series of similar volumes, which, as they accumulate upon the library shelf, will form a readily accessible storehouse of information for those who would busy themselves with the history of the present day no less than with that of the years which are past. It has been no easy task to summarise with fairness and impartiality the story of what has been actually passing before our eyes in the course of the twelve months dealt with in the present volume; but we must own that as far as we are able to judge, from a survey which has of necessity been somewhat cursory, the various writers to whom that task has been entrusted have performed it with much skill and judgment. We all remember how "Balbus" got into trouble with Messrs. Rivington by attempting to convert the *Annual Register* into a political pamphlet, and no doubt the temptation is great to impart one's own colouring to a narrative of contemporary events. But the various writers whom the editor of Messrs. Cassell's new venture has collected together have shown a commendable degree of fairness in treating of the different subjects committed to them; and this impartial treatment has not, as is so often the case, been attained by the sacrifice of all life and vigour in the narrative. Not only are the social, religious, and political history of the past year, both at home and abroad, graphically sketched, but drama and literature, art and music, athletics, and even fashions, come in for their share of attention. In the desire to be exhaustive it may, perhaps, be not unfairly considered that the editor has introduced matter not quite worthy of a place in his volume—as where he dilates upon the speeches made at the Cobden Club dinner; but when he gives us so much that is of permanent interest, we must not be surprised if we occasionally find a fly in amber. The obituary notices are full and complete, and in the appendices much useful information, statistical and otherwise, is supplied. Students of the history of their own time will find in this complete narrative of the events of the last twelve months an invaluable book of reference which they ought always to keep ready to their hand. It certainly deserves to find a place not only in every club and reading-room, but on the shelves of every private library.

The third volume of Messrs. Cassell's *Encyclopædic Dictionary*—or, as the publishers prefer to style it, the first part of the second volume—starts with the word "cable," and goes down to the word "conarium." There are probably not a few of our readers who may be glad to know what the latter word means, so we may inform them, on the authority of the *Encyclopædic Dictionary*, that it is the technical term for the pineal gland, the supposed seat of common-sense. It will, perhaps, give as good an idea of the varied contents of this most elaborate and useful work as could be gathered from a lengthy review, if we briefly enumerate some of the subjects treated of in the same column as that which contains this indication of the seat of what is really a very uncommon quality in the present day. We first meet "conable," a contracted form of "convenable," with a passage quoted from Barbour; then comes "conacre" and its derivatives, which have of late years attained considerable political importance. "Conaly" for "conewise," and "conant" or "conand," a contracted form of "covenant," are certainly unfamiliar; but for "conand" as meaning skilful or knowing, we are referred to Wyntoun as our authority. Next follow two botanical terms, "conanthera" and "conan-"therse;" after which we meet "conarguer," an opponent in argument, for which North's *Examen* is quoted. Between this and "conarium" is interposed "conarite," a mineral, of which the composition is fully described. Our readers will see from this specimen taken, as they will also see, quite at random, what a varied field is covered by this *Encyclopædic Dictionary*. It is a perfect storehouse of information and research, and the full account of the origin, meaning, pronunciation, and use of every word contained in it leaves nothing to be desired by the student who is fortunate enough to be able to afford the purchase of so invaluable an assistant to his studies, whatever may be their nature.

To the catalogue of Royal and noble authors must be added the Princess Christian, who has, under the title of *First Aid to the Injured* (Smith, Elder, and Co.), published a translation of five ambulance lectures by Dr. Friedrich Esmarch, Professor of Surgery at the University of Kiel. These lectures are intended, not to supersede the surgeon, but to enable those who are not surgeons to give the right kind of aid immediately required before professional assistance can arrive. The great amount of practical information succinctly conveyed by Professor Esmarch renders his little book invaluable as an accompaniment to ambulance lectures, and the use of it may not improbably be the means of saving many a valuable life. The notes, for which we may assume the noble editor to be herself responsible, are short and to the point, and the little book is well calculated to advance the cause which she has at heart.

Dr. Casey's edition of *The First Six Books of the Elements of Euclid*, published in Dublin by Messrs. Hodges and Co., and in London by Messrs. Longman, gives the work of the great Greek geometer in its integrity, but supplements it by the more important of "the modern concep-"tions in development" of that work. The propositions of Euclid themselves are printed in larger type, but occupy a comparatively small portion of the volume, the bulk of it being made up of the copious annotations and the numerous exercises with which Dr. Casey has illustrated the text.

Intending travellers in the South of Europe cannot too soon possess themselves of the excellent *Guide to Mentone*, by an Englishman, published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. With all the advantages of clear type and convenient size, this little manual offers, for eighteenpence, sound practical advice for travellers who are unacquainted with the locality, a comprehensive tariff of prices, short sketches of the most advantageous points for excursions, and all possible information concerning the town itself. Literary style is not one of the most important points in a guide book, but we cannot refrain from observing that Mr. Matthew Arnold himself could find no fault with the "lucidity" which characterises every page of this little volume. Blackburn and Murray have hitherto left this charming winter holiday place unvisited, and the new guide book is calculated to arouse very strong yearnings among dwellers in English fogs, for the lemon and olive groves, the blue seas and cloudless skies which it so graphically and picturesquely describes. We should add that suggestions as to the different routes from England, with all their advantages and disadvantages, complete the usefulness of the handbook.

A very pleasing and interesting memorial of one whose early and sudden death brought sorrow to a large body of friends has been made by the publication of a volume of sermons entitled, from the first in the series, *The Friendship of God and other Meditations on Holy Scripture*, by the Rev. Henry Wright, the active though Honorary Secretary of the Church Missionary Society (Sampson Low and Co.). It is a volume of great beauty, and expressive of wide sympathy and of much insight into the workings of the human heart. The short biographical sketch which precedes the sermons gives the picture of an earnest, self-devoted, and unselfish life which has left the traces of Mr. Wright's past labours in present vitality.

In a small volume Mr. G. J. Romanes, the Secretary of the Linnean Society, has given us an outline of *The Scientific Sources of Organic Evolution* (Macmillans) which might command more consideration if the writer was not careful to anticipate and prevent criticism by telling us that those who differ from the conclusions of Mr. Darwin and himself are not "sane" (p. 76), and are at best "weak-minded." We confess ourselves to be of the number of those who may be classed under one or other of these categories, and are not impressed with the soundness of conclusions which require to be bolstered up by these invectives. The book is mainly taken up with the arguments in favour of evolution by "natural selection;" and here we have the first fallacy. Mr. Darwin has made use of "natural selection" and other terms which imply the presence of intelligence in the protoplasm; he talks of the "struggle for existence" in the unconscious primal cell, and speaks of the inorganic atom as engaging in "the battle of life." These are, however, all figurative expressions without any real meaning when applied to germs without thought, intelligence, or will. They are, however, argued from as if these expressions were faithful presentments of real facts. The writer indeed is careful to state that the theory he upholds does not exclude intelligence, though he does not take this into account. But if intelligence be granted, this becomes a real factor in evolution, which it is unphilosophical to disregard, whether, as Mr. Romanes says, "for the "sake of simplicity," or otherwise. If "natural "selection" is, as Mr. Darwin states, and his disciple alleges, inadequate of itself to account for the variety of life on the face of the globe, it is misleading, and something undeserving the name of "simplicity," always to speak "of natural selec- "tion as the only cause of organic constitution," coupled, as it is, with the admission that it is not the "only cause." It is, however, in the constructive part of their theory where evolutionists of the extreme school represented by this writer most signally fail; for if a shapeless bit of protoplasm becomes transmuted, by slow gradation, into a toad, a humming-bird, a crocodile, an ape, and a sow-thistle—for Mr. Romanes speaks of one germ of life as evolving into all these and other forms, according to the conditions in which it finds itself—then there must needs have been an adaptability to the natural elements or conditions among which the germ is thrown to aid in the transmutation of crude life into all these forms, for *ex nihilo nihil fit;* but if so this can be only by the direction of an intelligence which has given to those elements such varied forces and a capacity from one cause or another of varying the rudimental germ. To us if we are sane and are not hopelessly weak-minded, we think it becomes the evolutionist to point out or to suggest how the inorganic elements work out the colours which gleam in the neck of the humming-bird, the hue and the scent of the rose, and any others of the thousand varieties which are found in, or as they would say, "evolved" from a single germ. It seems to us that those who deny creation involve themselves in greater difficulties than those who believe in the active working of intelligence. Talk of evolution as much as we please, there will be found to underlie all systems of biology the two great factors of force and intelligence—Almighty Power and All Wisdom; and without taking these into account there can be no philosophical theory of evolution. This is frankly admitted by scientific evolutionists, such for example as Dr. Carpenter, and not denied, indeed, by Mr. Romanes, though passed over by him as of no moment. This is the great defect of this little volume, and we are astonished that the writer has not seen it.

The title of the little book, *The Care and Treatment of the Insane in Private Dwellings*, leads one to expect to find within it hints or suggestions in connection with the subject of the title. Such is not the case. It is a controversial treatise whether insane patients should be treated in asylums or in private dwellings. In presenting his subject in a popular form the writer follows the fashion of the day, but it is doubtful whether there is room for the subject matter. We cannot agree with the author's first assertion (p. 16) that the opinion of eminent medico-psychologists with regard to the treatment of insane persons in private dwellings has fallen on deaf ears. One may almost say it is an established dictum that insane persons should be treated in private families if circumstances permit, and the public are quite alive to the fact. The kind of social stigma attached to the family of a person who has been in a lunatic asylum, and the effect on the patient himself when he, so to speak, wakes up to the knowledge of his position, act very powerfully upon the public, and are of themselves sufficiently weighty to overbalance the chief arguments on the other side of the question. They are:—That in a lunatic asylum persons of unsound mind will not listen to the grievances of their fellow-sufferers, and so tend to cure them; and again, that harmless patients and those who are recovering, or even recovered, are necessary for the wholesome influence they exert over the others. It is doubtful whether the latter argument could be sustained; at least, it is open to the suggestion, How much greater influence a perfectly sane surrounding might have upon a lunatic. We fancy that most of our readers would come to the conclusion that the author has on page 49—"I cannot myself see "the necessity for shutting up in asylums any "harmless lunatics unless it be that their means "allow them no other method of care." In another part he has told us that in Scotland boarding out pauper lunatics has proved an actual saving, as well as enhancing the happiness of the patients. This is a matter for investigation. By way of appendix the lunacy law with regard to single patients is given for the information of anyone desirous of receiving a certified patient.

Des Chiens Anglais de Chasse et de Tir, et de leur Dressage, par Paul Caillard (12mo, Paris, Didot), is a charming little book of its kind, and we have to thank for it not only M. Paul Caillard, the author, but also the Marquis de Cherville, who has composed the preface. "Who reads a preface?" says this last-named gentleman. "No one, for the simple reason that it is necessarily a panegyric, and that, as a matter of course, the reader is prejudiced against the work which he is requested to admire blindly and unreservedly." Well, the only thing we can say to our friends is, make an exception in favour of M. de Cherville, and you will find plenty to learn in the supplementary, or rather introductory, details he gives us on pointers, setters, retrievers, &c. As for M. Paul Caillard, we are told on good authority that he is a French Robin Hood, with a rifle on his shoulder instead of a cross-bow. In addition to his sporting talents, he rides, angles, and is equally accustomed to train a horse, and to steer a yacht. We are not informed whether he is a cricketer, a lawn-tennis player, or a bicyclist; we hope so—then we shall be able to say,

Rien ne manque à sa gloire.

The object which M. Caillard has had in view is, first to show the superiority of the English dogs over the French ones, and, second, to lay down the principal rules for the training and management of these animals. Having studied the question thoroughly, and being accustomed both to English and to French breeds, and also to the systems of education adopted in both countries, he can talk authoritatively on the subject; so that whilst French readers can see what they have to do if they would enjoy real sport, the English Nimrods are able to judge how far M. Caillard's descriptions are accurate, and his method satisfactory. M. de Cherville fears lest *chauvinism* should find its way amidst these topics, and denounce *perfidious Albion* as untrustworthy even in matters connected with shooting and hunting; but at the same time he acknowledges that the evidence of facts must tell in the long run even against national prejudice. The book we are noticing may be considered as forming three sections or chapters. In the first the author deals successively with all the varieties of dogs used for shooting—pointers, setters, spaniels, and retrievers; in the second he studies the question of poaching, and treats of what are called the night dogs; the third chapter is entirely taken up by practical and most valuable instructions on the art of training. We entirely sympathise with M. Caillard's views, and we thoroughly appreciate, especially, the catholicity of his mind as a sportsman. Distrust, he wisely remarks, both Anglo-maniacs and Anglophobists; the former believe that roast beef, tea and sherry, M. Poole's *Norfolk shirts*, and M. Hammond's *knickerbockers*, to say nothing of M. Purday's rifles, go a long way towards making heavy *bags;* the latter, clothed in the traditional *blouse*, armed with a rusty old fowling-piece, foams at the mouth when you speak of fox-hunting, is beside himself if you allude to the qualities of English hounds, and completely loses his senses at the bare mention of a stud-book. The safest course is to keep at equal distance from both extremes:—

Medio tutissimus ibis.

Correspondence.

THE *TIMES* FULL CRY ON A FALSE SCENT.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—It will not be difficult for "a man with a half-sized brain" to fathom the depth of an article in the *Times* of November 3 against "Ritualists" ("Rootalists" I have heard an old woman call them—one name does as well as another where neither have much meaning), and one can easily conceive a man with "a spinal complaint" making to tremble the ambushed hero of this coarse invective; but one *cannot* conceive a feeble and expiring party to be worth this so often expressed hate of a giant. "Argal" we may take for granted that the *Times* fully recognises the perpetual growth it pretends to despise, but cannot cut down; and we may augur, without much prophetic foresight, that when the power for resistance is found to be *nil*, the *Times* itself will find that, after all, Ritualists have been able, with due proportion of brain, to carry the stalwart along with them. It is not long since a letter of a similar style in the same journal called forth a severe rebuke from a hand to which even the *Times* dared not to give a denial. Can there be *two* contributors to the *Times* capable of giving their ideas to the public in such language? I send you some "rejected correspondence" in the matter if you think well to publish it. Its only value lies in its source, which completely overshadows the pigmy views of the "leading journal."

Your obedient servant,
JAMES A. BRUCE.

"RITUALISTS A FAILURE."

(To the Editor of the *Times*.)

"Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to an article in the *Times* of Nov. 3, where so-called 'Ritualists' have been subjected to the following remarks:—'Among men of sense and education, what adherents can they claim, and what converts do they seem likely to make? What message have they that the present age can receive from them? They know the histrionics of their own profession, but they know scarcely anything else. Their opinion has no weight in any matter which learned and well-instructed men desire to see elucidated. No one would think of putting any one of them in a position in which knowledge and scholarship would be required.' If this be true (I must not attempt to dispute in the columns of the *Times* what poverty of intellect may make me unable to disprove), it is certainly a fact that some of the great people, of a past age, looking on at those few persons who first began to subdue the world to our Lord Christ, 'perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men.' St. Paul, the most learned in the world's lore of that little group, tells us that 'not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called; but that the foolish things of the world have been chosen to confound the wise, and the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty.' Nevertheless it would be very interesting, if it could be fairly done, to see placed in parallel columns the names of the learned, especially of course in theology, of each 'party' in the Church.

"On the subject of 'Ritualism,' it may be well to bear in mind the information of 'the Lord" to Moses:—'See! I have called by name Bezaleel (in the shadow of God), and I have given with him Aholiab (the tabernacle of the Father), and in the hearts of all that are wise-hearted I have put wisdom that they may make all that I have commanded thee.' After this there comes—to be used in the 'waste and howling wilderness'—a list of things for adornment and beauty, which probably the wealthy of the richest country in the world have not duly considered.

"JAMES ANDREW BRUCE, B.D."

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed Acrostic Editor, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 11.

(Twenty-ninth Quarter.)

1. R unne	R
2. U pol	U
3. G oa	L
4. B y	E
5. Y vre	S

Note.—Light 5: Yvres was formerly called Ivry, and there was fought the battle celebrated by Macaulay.

Correct solutions have been received from Hadji, Kuole, Katydid, Ketha, Maud, Noremac, Peewit, Persevere, Puss Cat Mew, Roma, Spero.—11 correct, 30 incorrect; total 41.

Two acrostics are inserted this week for the benefit of those who have written one during the quarter, and those who were deceived by the light "Ironmonger" in Acrostic No. 7. Subscribers will please mention on which of these grounds they send answers to the two acrostics, as anyone else sending to more than one will be credited with neither.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13a.

(Twenty-seventh Quarter.)

Prom.

The greatest honour heroes e'er require
Who now from Egypt's sandy plains return,
Their Queen's own presence breasts with ardour fire,
Their pride to pass her in procession stern.

1.
The "forty" privates thus in training's course
Address their brother soldier in the Horse.

2.
"'Tis sweet," they say, but infinitely best
To let it with the Great Repayer rest.

3.
A Russian town that almost makes me shiver,
Seated upon Viatka's humble river.

4.
Many, alas! attempt this villain's dead,
Which Third Napoleon nearly caused to bleed,
And Russia of her noble Monarch freed.

5.
To Cupid married in Love's palace wide,
She walks thro' halls enriched with sculptural pride.

6.
"In beauty, faults conspicuous grow,"
The smallest speck on thee will show.

BRUSSELS SPROUT.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13b.

Prom.

Vainly by sage and by seer, my comings and goings are reckoned,
Pure eccentricity marks my first in describing my second.

1.
What rapture glowed in Tapley's frame,
When first he earned this well-known name.

2.
The grotto's claim attracts the passer-by,
My sorrows made the tender walrus cry.

3.
Beneath the fostering Gladstone's hand,
This, our new master, rules the land.

4.
Where base intriguers govern men,
I wield the student's scholar's pen.

5.
I am sweet, I am sour, children love me right well,
A bitter reply—what's my name, can you tell?

W. S. L.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The Admiralty have received further information from Suez, through Captain Stephenson, of the *Carysfort*, as to the Palmer Expedition. The officer in question, whose communication is dated Saturday, states that Mattar Soffieh declares that he buried the money after Professor Palmer's party were attacked in Wady Sudr, and on Thursday last Warren and party left Suez with Mattar Soffieh to recover it. News was received from the party on Saturday morning that they had recovered Professor Palmer's despatch box, containing private letters, £165 in cash, and £45 in notes, and a black bag, open, containing £1,000 in gold. The bag had a label attached bearing the name "*Euryalus*." Mattar Soffieh denies all knowledge of the remainder of the money. It seems that there were no notes or writing of any description to show what took place after the party left Moses' Well. The search party was expected back at Suez to-morrow (Sunday).

Messrs. Parker and Co. will shortly issue a book of verses on international, national, general, and local subjects, entitled, *River Reeds, Verses Written Among Streams*, by the Rev. A. M. Morgan.

The Queen has been pleased to accept a copy of Mrs. Stone's recently published work, *Norway in June*. The volume contains a full and illustrated account of the Viking ship, in which her Majesty is particularly interested.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. have presented to the committee of the Cabmen's Shelter Fund twelve volumes of *Old and New London* for distribution to the libraries of the various shelters.

In the seventh volume of *Die Bevölkerung der Erde*, we find that the earth, on a space of 136,038,872 square kilomètres, counts 1,433,887,500 inhabitants, making on an average 10·5 inhabitants to every square kilomètre. Europe is the most thickly populated portion, with 34 inhabitants for every kilomètre, then Asia with 18, Africa with 7, America with 6, and Australia and Polynesia with 0·5. Of European States, Belgium comes first with 188 inhabitants per square kilomètre, the Netherlands with 123, Great Britain with 112, the Azores with 108, Italy with 99, San Marino with 91, Germany with 84, Luxembourg with 81, France with 71, Switzerland with 89, Austria with 61, Lichtenstein and Denmark with 51, Portugal with 46, Roumania with 41, Servia with 35, Spain with 33, Bulgaria and Greece with 31, Montenegro and Turkey with 26, Bosnia and Herzegovina with 22, Russia with 16, Sweden with 10, Norway with 6, and Finland with 5. Of States out of Europe, we take Japan with 95 inhabitants per square kilomètre, India with 67, China (exclusive of neighbouring lands) 87, Annam 48. The United States has only 5·4, and Chili, the most thickly populated South American State, only 45. Excepting the Polar regions, the most thinly populated countries are Canada with 0·5, the Sahara with 0·4, and Siberia with 0·3 inhabitants per every square kilomètre.

Our (*Times*) Geneva correspondent writes:—"According to the annual report of the Swiss *Handels und Industrie Verein*, the Swiss watch trade during the last thirty years has undergone some notable changes. The more general use of machinery, the establishment of factories, and the introduction of improved methods of manufacture have cheapened production and led to a great extension of business. In these factories watches, with some trifling exceptions, are made from beginning to end, as they are made in the large American watch factories. It is nevertheless not the case, as is sometimes asserted, that Americans were the first to make watches by machinery. A firm at Geneva, Vacheron and Constantin, had a factory and turned out watches by machinery before a single watch was made in the United States, and the Americans procured their first watchmaking machinery from Switzerland. But Geneva has lost its ancient supremacy in watchmaking. Fine watches (*montres soignées*) are put together and regulated here, but the greatest market in the country, probably in Europe, is Chaux-de-Fonds, in canton Neuchatel. The factory system is being largely adopted in the newer watchmaking districts, such as the Bernese, Jura, and the town of Bienne. The latter place is fast becoming a sort of horological Sheffield. Many Geneva houses have found it expedient to establish *comptoirs* there, and a trade of which Geneva once had the monopoly—the making of watch-cases—has gone altogether to Bienne. The movements of complicated watches—chronographs, repeaters, and perpetual calendars—are still made exclusively in the valley of Lake Joux, and no place, in or out of Switzerland, shows any disposition to dispute the supremacy of the mountaineers of the Vaudois Jura in this, the highest branch of horologic art. The report from which I quote observes that one of the results of the extension of mechanical watchmaking has been to deprive Switzerland of the practical monopoly in the production of time-keepers which she once enjoyed. She has now several foreign competitors. American competitors 'albeit their pretensions are as lacking in modesty as their goods in quality,' are regarded as the most formidable—in America. This competition has, however, its favourable side, for during the last two years American watchmakers have procured many of their 'movements' and their most tastefully executed cases in Switzerland. English and German competition, especially German, are mentioned with something like contempt. Swiss watches, owing to improved methods of manufacture, are now higher in quality and lower than ever, and, say the authors of the report, the best and cheapest in the world. Many foreign watchmakers resort to Switzerland for their supplies, and hundreds of watches sold abroad as 'home made' are made in this country. The calamitous crisis which followed the over-production of 1874 and previous years is now at an end, and, thanks chiefly to the American demand, the Swiss watch trade is fairly active. England and France (notwithstanding the rivalry of Besançon) are good customers; the demand from Germany, Austria, and Russia (which take mostly watches of inferior quality), is not so good as could be wished, but the trade with Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the East shows decided signs of improvement. Prices have not, however, increased in proportion to the increased demand, and there is reason to fear that production is again outrunning consumption. Wages, too, are showing a tendency to rise; in several departments an advance has been already conceded, and altogether the position

and prospects of manufacturers are much less satisfactory than might be desired."

On Tuesday night the first meeting of the Anthropological Institute for the new session was held at its rooms, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, W.C., Mr. Hyde Clarke, V.P., in the chair. Mr. R. W. Felkin, medical missionary, well known for his travels in Central Africa, introduced a coloured youth, a native of Durfar, in the Soudan, at present the scene of the insurrection kindled by the False Prophet. The lad, ten years of age, two of which he had spent in this country, looked sharp and intelligent. Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., exhibited and explained some apparatus contrived by himself with a view of testing the muscular and other senses. This apparatus consisted of a box, something like a backgammon board, containing trays of weights arranged for measuring the relative delicacy of the muscular sense (the sixth added by modern psychological science to the five recognised by the ancients) as existing in different persons. The principle Mr. Galton claimed as a new one. It established, he said, a graded scale of sensitivity, and was applicable, by means of analogous methods, to testing the delicacy of other senses, such as taste and smell. He employed small weights arranged in sequence, which were numbered in succession 1, 2, 3, &c., and differed by equally perceptible variations, as calculated by Weber's law. Hence if a person, A, could just distinguish, say, 1 and 3, he could also distinguish between any two weights two grades apart, at 2 and 4, 3 and 5, &c. Again, if another person, B, were twice as obtuse as A, he would be able to distinguish one grade only where A could distinguish two. In other words, he would be only just able to distinguish between weights 1 and 5, 2 and 6, and so on. Generally, the number of grades between the weights that any person could distinguish had to be found by trials, and that number became the measure of the coarseness of his sensitivity. The weights used were blank cartridges, filled with shot and wadding, care being taken that the shot should be equally distributed. They were arranged in trays, each tray holding a sequence of three. The person tested had to arrange the cartridges in the tray handed to him in the true order of their weights. Some provisional results of the plan were mentioned. One was that men had, on the whole, more delicacy of discrimination than women; another that intellectually able men had more than other men. It further appeared that women sensitive to a morbid degree were not remarkable for their powers of discrimination. Sensation was produced in them by a feeble stimulus, and so was pain, but the intervening numbers of just perceptible difference did not appear in their case to be exceptionally large. Professor Croom Robertson, Mr. Sully, Dr. Mortimer Granville, Dr. Mahomed, Mr. Roberts, Professor Thane, Dr. Alfred Tylor, and other speakers of authority joined in the conversation which followed, and Mr. Galton replied to various questions proposed to him in the course of the discussion.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of September 22 observes:—"A comet of unusual brilliance is at present visible close to the sun, and can be easily seen at noonday. Mr. H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer, writes:—'There has been no comet so brilliant since 1843, and probably even that was not so bright when seen in the daylight as the present comet is. The comet is now (1 p.m.) visible near the sun. It looks like a bright star two diameters of the sun, west of that body. It may be seen by protecting the eye from the sun by the hand, by standing in the shade of a building so that the sun is just hidden on the right hand.'"

It is now not only an established fact that forests are a safeguard against avalanches and a hindrance to freshets and snowdrifts, but also that they are a preservative against hailstorms. Herr Riniker, the chief forester of Canton Aargau, Switzerland, supplies some interesting *data* on this head. In support of his theory that where there are forests there are no hailstorms, he adduces a very remarkable fact, which is also vouched for by others. In the south of Aargau there is a little chain of mountains known as the Lindenberge. The Lindenberge are about 20 kilometres long, of an average height above sea-level of 800ft., and completely covered with wood. About twenty years ago the forest was divided in two places by wide gaps, with the consequence that the valleys at the foot of the mountains were soon after visited with frequent hailstorms. The hail-charged clouds were seen to traverse the gaps. In 1868 the wider of the two open spaces was closed by a plantation of firs, and since 1871 no hailstorm has crossed the forest. Herr Riniker suggests that, as hail-clouds are saturated with positive electricity, and trees conduct from the earth negative electricity, the meeting of the two currents develops sufficient heat to prevent the complete congelation of the clouds, and even to thaw the hailstones contained in them—for the clouds of this description pass very near the earth—and so convert the frozen particles into rain. Herr Riniker's conclusions will doubtless lead to careful observations in other countries, with the object of further verifying this important discovery.

MEMORIAL TO DR. PUSEY.

A meeting of Churchmen was held on Thursday afternoon at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury (Chancellor of the University of Oxford) in Arlington-street to consider the best form of memorial to the late Dr. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford. The Marquis of Salisbury presided, and among those present were the Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Cranbrook, Earl Beauchamp, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Ely, Bishop Tozer, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Durham, the Provost of Worcester College, Oxford; Archdeacon Denison, Archdeacon Maltby, Archdeacon Palmer, Canon Liddon, Canon Bright, Canon Carter, Canon Churton, the Warden of Keble College, the Warden of Radley College, Canon Cromwell, Canon Jelf, Canon Cundill, Canon Butler, Sir John Mowbray, M.P., Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Mr. Hubbard, M.P., Lord John Manners, M.P., Colonel Makins, M.P., Lord Henry Scott, M.P., Lord Ashley, Hon. C. L. Wood, Mr. Shaw Stewart, Sir Offley Wakeman, Lord E. Churchill, and many others. After prayers had been said by Dr. Liddon,

The Marquis of SALISBURY, in opening the proceedings, said he had accepted the honourable position of president mainly because of his official connection with the famous University to which all the years of Dr. Pusey's life were dedicated, and on which he had shed so bright and so enduring a lustre. (Hear, hear.) Of Dr. Pusey's character, of his marvellous influence, of that sweetness and gentleness of disposition which years of controversy could not affect and vicissitudes of fortune could not sour, other men would speak from personal experience. He would only speak of Dr. Pusey as one of the greatest leaders of thought and one of the most learned theologians of the century. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Pusey's learning had this effect upon his theological position—that it often seemed to remove him from the sympathy of many whose hearts were as large as his own in the great cause of the Church, because his glance embraced at once the learning and the teaching of whole centuries of Christianity, and, by its very largeness, abundance, and catholicity, seemed out of sympathy, with any sectional or temporary phase of thought. Therefore it was that he possessed and continued to maintain an unbounded influence over earnest men who were very often removed in opinion from himself. There was another peculiar feature in Dr. Pusey's position. Very few men had exercised so large an influence over contemporary religious thought as he did without rising to positions of high authority in the Church to which they belonged; but it was Dr. Pusey's fate to be engaged in a double task. He was deeply mixed up in the controversies of the day, and it was probably due to the fact of his connection with these controversies that the only position of authority in the Church which he enjoyed was given to him before his fame and his merits became known. But there was another aspect of his character and another goal for his efforts. He was above all things a Christian apologist. His most earnest aims were not associated with the controversies, deeply interesting though they were, with which his name in public estimation was especially bound up. His mind was bent chiefly upon this one thing, that in this age the Christian faith is exposed to many and dangerous attacks, and that the first duty of its sons and of those whose learning could give it support was to defend it in its integrity. It was as an advocate of the Christian Church as a whole, as a defender of the faith once given to the saints, as a champion of the Church of eighteen centuries, that he lived and worked. (Hear, hear.) It was not, as many men had thought, that Dr. Pusey was mainly engaged in one of the transient conflicts which from time to time divided the Church, and which had raised the strongest passions among those by whom they were fought. Already the fervour of difference was passing away, and men had turned from the narrow disputes in which for many years they were engaged, in order to prepare for the great struggle which was coming upon the Church—he referred to the struggle against general unbelief. It was with the efforts which he made and with the instruments which he furnished for combating this danger, that the fame of Dr. Pusey would be ultimately bound up. (Hear, hear.) He would not anticipate the form which the reverence for Dr. Pusey's memory would take, but he felt sure that the more it was directed to the defence of the faith the more thoroughly would it be in unison with his own aspirations, and the more perfectly would it do justice to the spotless fame which he had shed upon the University and the Church. (Cheers.)

The Earl of CARNARVON, in moving that a memorial to Dr. Pusey be established in Oxford, said he cheerfully accepted the task—first because of his respect and reverence for the name of Dr. Pusey, and secondly because of the family connection which subsisted between them. But, after all, the real reason of the resolution which he had to propose was Dr. Pusey himself. His great age, his deep learning, his unquestionable and unquestioned piety, his kindly face, his readiness of access to all those who sought him, his sympathy and his never-failing advice, must conjure up a picture in the minds of all those who remembered him. (Hear, hear.) But over and above all these he was what might be truly termed a great pillar of the Church. (Hear, hear.) There was no man, either living or dead, of whom something had not been or could not be said in the way of criticism. He could well remember the time when a cloud of bitter and hostile personal feeling gathered round Dr. Pusey's name. This had passed away, but even now it was sometimes said that he leaned to the Church of Rome, and attempts were made to draw parallels between him and one for whom he (Lord Carnarvon) had nearly as deep a respect and affection as he had for Dr. Pusey. Questions and disputes must necessarily arise in any revival of religious thought so great as that in which Dr. Pusey was the foremost figure, but no one could doubt that his whole heart and soul were dedicated to anticipating the great conflict which he saw long before it was anticipated by others, and for which he made so many and great personal sacrifices. (Hear, hear.) It might be said that such a man needed no memorial, that the history of his time was his best record, and that if he were now living he would be the first to deprecate any memorial. All this was quite true, but they desired to preserve a lasting record of such a man in such a way as he might perhaps approve. As to the place of such memorial he agreed with those who thought that it should be fixed in Oxford, to which for half a century he dedicated every thought and wish of his life. It was true that the University had greatly changed since the young days of Dr. Pusey, and changed in a manner which he did not desire, but his love for, and faith in, the place was so great that he would desire, if he could be consulted, that in death as in life he should be connected with the University he so much loved. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of OXFORD, in seconding the resolution, expressed a hope that the memorial would take such a form as to perpetuate the work in which Dr. Pusey was engaged during his long connection with the University of Oxford, whose influence on public opinion and thought was felt in the Press and through other agencies far beyond the walls of the colleges which formed the University. Important lectureships had been founded at Oxford, and he for one should like to see an extension in that direction, which should point out the sophisms of infidelity, and lead young men to know the real meaning of the Catholic faith. (Hear, hear.)

The Dean of DURHAM, who supported the resolution, bore testimony to Dr. Pusey's earnest fight against the inroads of infidelity, and expressed veneration for his name as one of the authors of the greatest movement ever known in the English Church—he alluded to the Tractarian movement—(hear, hear)—in that it gave to Oxford students higher conceptions than they had had before of their duties both as Churchmen and as Christians. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the memorial would be one worthy of the greatest work ever done in our days by any ecclesiastic in the English Church.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Canon LIDDON moved:—

That the memorial take the form, in the first place, of the purchase of Dr. Pusey's library, and the provision of suitable buildings bearing his name to contain it; and, secondly, of an endowment for two or more clergymen, who shall act as librarians, and shall promote in whatever way the interests of theological study and religious life within the University.

The speaker alluded to the many-sided character of Dr. Pusey's life—a life which, to quote the words of Dr. Döllinger, combined the man of learning, the deeply pious Christian, and the perfect gentleman with the greatest mildness and lovableness. (Hear, hear.) There was, no doubt, as Dr. Keble said, that some forty years ago Dr. Pusey held in his hands the fortunes of the Church of England, and that if he had not at that time acted as he did the Church might, and probably would, have dwindled down to the proportions of a Puritan sect. (Hear, hear.) The form which had been decided for the memorial was, in his view, the one best suited to perpetuate the memory of the man they revered, and he also thought the committee had acted wisely in deciding that the site of the memorial should be fixed in Oxford, a great centre of thought and action, where the memory of Dr. Pusey would be kept fragrant for many years to come. (Hear, hear.) The circumstances under which they had been able to secure the memorial in the form which was proposed might almost be described as providential. In 1875 Dr. Pusey made a will, by which he left all his property, including his books and papers, to his son, who predeceased him. When it was suggested to Dr. Pusey to make another will, he said that, in cases like his, the law was the best will-maker, and, as a consequence, his library, which became the property of his surviving daughter, had to be sold under her marriage settlement. As a first charge, therefore, upon the memorial fund, the committee had decided upon purchasing the library, which contained no books except such as had been bought by their owner for purposes of study, and were, therefore, of very great value. This question settled, it became necessary to find a home for the books and librarians to whose care they should be committed. He hoped sufficient funds would be contributed to provide a suitable building, and also to pay the stipends of three librarians, who shall be clergymen in Holy Orders, shall act as the friends and advisers of such undergraduates as choose to resort to them, and shall reproduce on a small scale the clerical tutors of olden days. There would be matters of detail to settle, among the most important of which was that the library should be put in immediate and perpetual connection with the Church of England, so that it could not in any circumstances become secularised, but would tend to perpetuate the love of learning and unwearied and unstinted love and beneficence of the great man who spent over 60 years of his life in the University. (Hear, hear.)

Earl BEAUCHAMP, who seconded the motion, said the scheme which had been adopted contained within itself the germs of infinite usefulness to the University of Oxford.

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*

The Dean of ST. PAUL'S moved the third resolution in the following terms:—

That a sum of £50,000 be raised to give effect to the aforesaid scheme, to be called "The Dr. Pusey Memorial Fund;" and that Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Glasgow, the Rev. Warden of Keble College, Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Liddon, the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., the Very Rev. Dean of St. Paul's, Mr. J. A. Shaw-Stewart, and the Hon. C. L. Wood be appointed trustees, with power from time to time to add to their number, in whom shall be vested the property of the fund, until such time as the general committee shall provide a permanent constitution.

The Dean expressed his gratification that the memorial was likely to take the shape of providing endowments for men who should be students of theology, the queen of sciences, among whom Dr. Pusey held a position in the first rank. It was most satisfactory to see any step which would tend to replace theology in its proper place in the University of Oxford. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JOHN MOWBRAY, M.P., in seconding the motion, expressed the most profound and heartfelt affection for the great divine and holy man who had been taken from their midst, and from whom he had received many personal kindnesses during half a century.

The resolution was agreed to without dissent.

The Bishop of ELY moved the appointment of a committee, consisting of thirty-nine clergy and twenty-eight laity, to carry out the object of the foregoing resolutions, giving them power to add to their numbers. The Bishop said the committee as provisionally constituted would include seven old and personal friends of Dr. Pusey, four Bishops, five deans, two burgesses, twelve Oxford residents, three Cambridge residents, ten representative clergy, and twenty-four representative laymen. He wished to put on record his conviction of the profound reverence with which the life of Dr. Pusey would be regarded by future generations, his thankfulness to God Almighty for having raised up so great a man to live and labour for His Church, and his belief in the vast good which had been done by the great movement with which Dr. Pusey's name was associated—a movement which embodied truths included ages ago in the formularies of the Church, though, unhappily, to some extent, overlaid and lost sight of in the lower theology of an inferior age. (Hear, hear.) He regretted that in some quarters the death of Dr. Pusey had been used as the means of renewing controversial strife, and expressed a hope that better and holier lessons of larger charity and stricter union among Christians would hereafter be deduced from a study of his life and works.

Mr. BERESFORD-HOPE, M.P., as representing the sister University, had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and expressed a hope that the committee would add to their number representatives of the Church in Scotland, Ireland, the Colonies, and the United States of America. (Hear. hear.)

Archdeacon DENISON moved a vote of thanks to the Marquis of Salisbury for lending his house for the purposes of the meeting and for presiding.

Alderman BENNETT (Oxford) seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Marquis of SALISBURY, in responding, said he had had great pleasure in taking part in the commencement of a movement which would bring forth very precious results, not only to the spiritual teaching in the University of Oxford, but to the Church of England at large. It was true to a certain extent the Church had a diminished hold upon the Universities, which in past times were intended for her support and the diffusion of her doctrines; but they might, perhaps, have exaggerated their defeat, which, be it small or be it great, should not be allowed to cause any waste of time or energy. (Hear, hear.) If old centres of spiritual influence had been disturbed let them make new ones, and so most truly imitate the spirit of those who gave them the institutions which, having enjoyed so long, they had now in some degree lost. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of ELY then gave the Benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

Amongst the subscriptions already received for the "Dr. Pusey Memorial Fund" are an anonymous donation of £1,000; £500 each from Dr. Liddon and Lord Beauchamp; nine subscriptions of £100 each, and many smaller sums, including one contributed by the Strafford Club at Oxford. Subscriptions may be paid into the Old Bank, Oxford, or Messrs. Hoares, 37, Fleet-street, E.C., or sent to Dr. Walter Phillimore, 85, Eaton-place, S.W., or to Mr. J. W. B. Riddell, 65, Belgrave-road, S.W.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. W. W. Aldridge, to Rural Deanery for the Deanery of Pawlett.

Rev. W. J. Brookes, to Vicarage of Norland. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax.

Rev. H. J. Cheales, to Rural Deanery of Candleshe, Nos. 1 and 2.

Rev. S. E. Cornish, Curate-in-Charge of the Whelley Mission, Wigan, to Curacy of Bishop Ryder's, Birmingham.

Rev. J. J. Downes, to Chaplaincy of Somerset County Lunatic Asylum.

Rev. F. D. Dymock, to Vicarage of Englishcombe.

Rev. J. A. Fishbourne, to Rectory of Llandyssil.

Rev. Canon Haigh, Vicar of St. Maurice's, Winchester, to Vicarage of Newport, Isle of Wight. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

Rev. M. Hughes, Vicar of Betws Ammanford, to Rectory of Derwen.

Rev. Canon Long, Vicar of St. Andrew's Auckland, to Archdeaconry of Auckland. Patron, the Bishop of Durham.

Rev. R. B. Poole, to be Assistant-Inspector of Schools for Ilminster District.

Rev. J. W. Robinson, Vicar of North Petherton, Rural Dean of Bridgwater, to be Prebendary of Cudworth in Wells Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop.

Rev. E. B. Savage, Vicar of Kirk Michael, Isle of Man, to Vicarage of St. Thomas's, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Rev. J. Storr, Principal of the Birkenhead College, licensed to officiate generally within the diocese of Chester.

Rev. E. Venables, Senior Curate of St. Ann's, Soho, to Vicarage of St. John's, Drury-lane. Patron, Sir Walter James.

Ven. H. W. Watkins, Archdeacon of Auckland, to Archdeaconry and Canonry of Durham. Patron, the Bishop of Durham.

Rev. C. A. Wilkinson, to Rectory of Childerley (to be held with Boxworth, under a faculty from the Archbishop of Canterbury).

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.—Revs. H. Mooyaart, M.A., to Swainswick; S. C. Smith, to Pitcombe and Wyke Champflower; H. P. Burdett, B.A., to Felton-common-hill.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.—Rev. W. J. Kendle, M.A., to Wimborne St. Giles, Dorset.

OBITUARY.

Nov. 7, at Kingstown, Ireland, the Rev. Francis Kane, M.A., Rector of Fenagh, Diocese of Armagh.

Nov. 12, at his residence, 21, Portland-place, W., the Rev. Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart., of Sall Park, Norfolk, aged 57.

Nov. 14, at Norfolk House, Clevedon, the Rev. William R. Lawrence, Vicar of Brinsop, Herefordshire, aged 59.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The Conington prize for 1882 has been awarded by the judges to J. C. Wilson, M.A., of Oriel College. They also consider the essay sent in by R. Shute, M.A., of Christ Church, to be worthy of honourable mention. The subject was "The manner in which the writings attributed to Aristotle have received their present form, to be illustrated especially from the Nicomachean Ethics, the Politics, and the De Anima."

CAMBRIDGE.

The Governing body of Trinity College announce that at the ensuing scholarship examination, commencing December 12, the number of major scholarships will not be less than 16. These scholarships are of the value of £80 per annum, and are open to competition of either undergraduates of Trinity or of persons not yet resident members of the University. Minor scholarships and exhibitions will be competed for. Full particulars can be obtained upon written application to any of the tutors of Trinity College.

The examination at St. John's College for foundation scholarships, minor scholarships and open exhibitions for the year 1883 will commence on Tuesday, December 12. The following will be thrown open to competition of students who have not commenced residence, the subjects of examination being classics and mathematics. Candidates may be elected for proficiency in either the classical or mathematical branch of the examination, and the age of candidates for scholarships must not exceed 19. The exhibitions are not limited in respect to the age of candidates:—The Foundation scholarships then vacant, two of which may be increased in value to £100 a year, such value depending on regular residence, satisfactory progress, and good conduct; together with—four minor scholarships, two of the value of £70 per annum, and two of £50 per annum: one exhibition of £50 per annum for three years: one exhibition of £40 per annum for three years; one exhibition of £40 for one year.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The installation of the Rev. G. H. Connor to the Deanery of Windsor and the Registrarship of the Most Noble Order of the Garter took place during the Morning Service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Friday last. The new Dean was attended by the Rev. Canon Duckworth and Mr. J. Hassard, Mr. R. Cope, Chapter Clerk, being also present. The Dean subsequently received in the Chapter-house the canons, minor canons, the organist, lay clerk, and choristers of St. George's, and the military and naval knights of Windsor, delivering a short address to those assembled in the room.

The new Dean of Windsor officiated on Sunday at St. George's Chapel, and preached his first sermon in the morning, using during his discourse the handsomely carved oak pulpit which has recently been placed in the choir.

The Cathedral Establishments Commission held meetings on Monday and Tuesday last. There

were present Lord Cranbrook (in the chair), the Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Blachford, the Right Hon A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Sir Walter C. James, Mr. C. Dalrymple, M.P., the Dean of St. Asaph, and Canon Wynne Edwards, and Mr. Ellicott (secretary). The Dean of St. Paul's and Canon Gregory also attended the meeting on Tuesday.

The Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D., Archdeacon of Auckland, has been appointed by the Bishop of Durham to the Archdeaconry of Durham, with the attached canonry, vacant by the death of the Ven. E. Prest. The Bishop has also appointed the Rev. Canon Long, M.A., vicar of St. Andrew's, Auckland, to the Archdeaconry of Auckland, vacated by the translation of Archdeacon Watkins.

It is proposed to erect a memorial to the late Dean Wellesley in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, of which he was Dean for many years. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has consented to act as chairman of the committee which has been formed for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. The committee also includes Prince Christian, Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Hertford, Earl Sydney, Lord Eversley, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Newcastle, Lord Ebury, the Provost of Eton, and Sir Henry Ponsonby. The Rev. E. Sheppard, The Cloisters, Windsor Castle, is the honorary secretary.

The Rev. E. Husband, incumbent of St. Michael's, Folkestone, has just received by post an anonymous gift of £1,000 towards the completion of his church by the addition of a new aisle.

At the annual rent audit dinner of the occupiers of estates belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury on Saturday evening, the agent announced that a reduction of ten per cent. would be allowed in consequence of the partial failure of the hop crop and the continued depression in agriculture.

The Rev. W. M. Furneaux has been appointed head-master of Repton School in place of the late Rev. Dr. Huckin.

The daily papers say :—

No appointment has yet been made to the Old City Rectory of St. Olave, Hart-street. It is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and is worth about £800 a year.

The parish has been annexed to St. Margaret's, Lothbury, City, and the church, after being closed for a few months, is to be sold by auction at the instigation of the Bishop London.

Archdeacon Denison has written the following letter to the Rev. W. Enraght, rector of Holy Trinity, Bordesley :—

I am very sensible that instead of any relief being given us by the discontinuance of imprisonment, which may be said to be the present issue, its alternative—deprivation—is brought closer to us. Deprivation or suspension by the will of the Privy Council and Lord Penzance, following upon inhibition, not obeyed, is in every aspect a far worse thing than imprisonment. We have had a great deal too much of law, arrangement, and compromise—in one word, of policy. What is wanted is not policy, but suffering (see Acts iv. 16). The one basis upon which I can be present at any meeting now is the basis of resisting at all costs deprivation of a priest by law of Privy Council in the hands of Lord Penzance. We have talked too long. If we are to have any justice at all at the hands of a usurping civil authority, helped largely by Bishops, clergy, and ill-taught people, let us suffer as much as we may at their hands; but let us take care we don't by word or act, directly or indirectly, play into their hands.

The parish clerk, a working man, and his wife, have lately presented their parish church (Hurley, Berks) with a pair of handsome brass candlesticks for the retable, bought out of money they have saved.

Mrs. Drake, of Breakspears, Uxbridge, has conveyed to the See of Rochester the advowson of the important church of St. Paul's, Deptford, and also that of the new parish of St. Peter's, Brockley, formed some years since out of St. Paul's.

The quarterly board of the Tithe Redemption Trust was held on Wednesday at the offices, 9, Bridge-street, Westminster, the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P., in the chair. Those present included the Rev. Harcourt Skrine, Mr. Henry Grove, and the Rev. H. G. Dickson. There was a considerable amount of formal business, but no grants were made.

The Rev. Sir Edward Reffs Jodrell, who died on the 12th inst., was the second but only surviving son of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, the second Baronet, and was born the 20th of June, 1825. Sir Edward was educated at Eton and Queen's College, Oxford, at which college he, in 1866, founded a scholarship in memory of his father. He was patron of the livings of Saxlingham and Sharrington, Norfolk, and was rector of those parishes from 1855 to 1861. The deceased Baronet was lord of the manors of Reepham, Saxlingham, and Sharrington, in Norfolk; and of Lowknor, Oxfordshire, and Duffield, Derbyshire. Sir Edward married, in 1852, Lucinda Emma Maria, daughter of Mr. R. T. Garden, of River Lyons, King's County. By his death without issue the title devolves upon his cousin, Mr. Alfred Jodrell, of Bayfield Hall, Norfolk, the second and only surviving son of the late Major Edward Jodrell, by Adela, daughter of Sir Edward Bowyer-Smith, of Hill Hall, Essex.

The Association for Promoting the Reform of Convocation has prepared a petition to Her Majesty praying for the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of the best method of erecting a body of lay members which may, in conjunction with the Convocations of Canterbury and York, duly reformed and for that purpose combined, prepare and submit to Parliament from time to time such measures as they may deem best calculated to affect those objects. Among those who have signed are the Bishops of Exeter, Worcester, Manchester, Liverpool, Dover, and Bradford, Lords Rosse, Midleton, Ebury, and Derwent, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir J. Kennaway, Mr. T. Salt, M.P., Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., the Deans of Canterbury, Exeter, Salisbury, St. Asaph, Ripon, Peterborough, and Wells, the Archdeacons of Surrey, Warrington, Carlisle, Bath, Totnes, Merioneth, Leicester, Northumberland, Winchester, Bangor, Dorset, Barnstaple, and Bristol, Canons Barry, Blomfield, Boyd, Carpenter, Clark, Courtenay, Forrester, Lee, and Woodhouse, Dr. Paget, Professor Bonamy Price, Admiral Ryder, and many others.

A Vestry meeting was held on Saturday at Holy Trinity Church, Bordesley, Birmingham, under the presidency of the vicar, the Rev. R. W. Enraght. A resolution expressing the indignation of the parishioners that an attempt was being made to forcibly remove the vicar from the living was passed. Several of the speakers hinted at the employment of physical force to eject the new vicar when he came, one speaker describing him as an ecclesiastical burglar. A Unitarian minister, who spoke in support of Mr. Enraght, advised all the young men belonging to the church to band themselves together for forcible measures. On the same day the churchwardens sent a letter to the Bishop of the diocese stating that they could not hold themselves responsible for consequences if an intruding clergyman were forced upon the parish. Mr. Enraght conducted the services and preached morning and evening. On Sunday vestments were worn, lighted candles were placed on the altar, the eastward position was observed, and the mixed chalice and wafer bread were used. There were 220 communicants.

The sudden death of Mr. George Rose, better known by his assumed name of "Arthur Sketchley," took place on Saturday, from heart disease, while he was sitting in his chair at home. Mr. Rose, who was 65 years of age, was a son of Mr. James Rose, and nephew of the late Sir George Rose, the well-known wit and Master in Chancery. He commenced life as as clerk in the Custom House, but subsequently entered as a Commoner at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees. He next entered Holy Orders, held curacies at Camberwell and Hoxton, and for some time officiated as assistant reader at the Temple Church. He resigned his position in the Anglican Church about the same time with Dr. Newman, and was for five years tutor to the present Duke of Norfolk. Assuming the name of "Arthur Sketchley," he became the author of *Mrs. Brown and Her Sayings*, on various topics of the day, books which have been widely read, both in England and in America. He was also the author of several more important works, such as *The Great Country*, and of many plays, *The Dark Cloud, Up in the World, How Will They Get Out of It?* and some lighter comedies. Of late year his health had been very precarious, and such as to cause great anxiety among his friends, though no visible signs of serious illness presented themselves to the outer world.

On Monday evening, November 6, the Bishop of Bedford dedicated with a short service the two homes which the Young Women's Help Society have taken as a centre for their work in East London. It has been found impossible to carry on this work satisfactorily without a settlement in its midst, it being so difficult for ladies to go backwards and forwards long distances at night, at which time only most of the work among factory girls must necessarily be done. The scheme includes two homes, one of which is intended for the accommodation of ladies working for the Society in East London, who can be received for any length of time, or for one or two nights a week, whichever is the most convenient for their work. These pay for board and lodging at the rate of a guinea a week. The other home is a lodging-house for the factory-girls, and contains, besides bedrooms, a club-room, classroom, and refreshment-room. These rooms are open every evening and on Sunday afternoons; and breakfast, dinner, &c., are provided for the girls at the prices they are accustomed to pay in the cheap coffee-houses in the neighbourhood. The lodgings are a shilling and one shilling and sixpence per week. About seventy friends interested in the society's work were present at the dedication service, and as many of the factory-girls in whose behalf the work has been undertaken as the small available space would allow. After the service, which was held in the Girls' Club-room, the Bishop and Mrs. Walsham How, with the clergy and other friends, adjourned to the parish schoolroom, where about ninety factory-girls were provided with tea by the Rev. R. K. Arbuthnot, the vicar of the parish. The Bishop then gave the girls a short address, which was followed by singing, and other speeches. The homes are situated in London-street, Ratcliff, E., close to the Stepney Station.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its first monthly meeting for the present session on Thursday last, at the Society's house, No. 7, Whitehall, S.W., the Venerable Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. There were also present Archdeacons Burney and Hessey, the Revs. Canon Erskine Clarke, C. F. Norman, and F. W. Perry, Messrs. John Boodle, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Windsor Clive, M.P., J. F. France, J. Hilton, G. Alan Lowndes, F. H. Rooke, and Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston, secretary. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz. :—

Building new churches: at Balham, the Ascension, Surrey, £175; Clapton, All Souls, Middlesex, £200; Oxford, St. Phillip and St. James, £300; and Tylerstown, in the parish of Ystradyfodwg, near Pontypridd, £150; rebuilding the church at Llangaaten, St. Cannen, near Builth, Brecon, £30. Enlarging and otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Horsleydown, St. John, Surrey, £50; St. Kew, near Wadebridge, Cornwall, £30; Llanilid, near Bridgend, Glamorgan, £20; East Newlyn, near Grampound-road, Cornwall, £60; Towcester, St. Lawrence, Northants, £20; Truro, St. Paul, Cornwall, £110; Belstone, St. Mary, near Okehampton, Devon, £60; and Riverhead, St. Mary, near Sevenoaks, Kent, £40. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards building St. Oswald's Church, Hebburn, Durham, was increased from £25 to £40, and towards building a chancel and restoring St. Michael's Church, Winchester, was increased from £10 to £20.

Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building school or mission churches at—

Bath-road, in the parish of Cranford, near Hounslow, Middlesex, £15; Carharrack, in the parish of Gwennap, near Scorrier, Cornwall, £20; Hasel Slade, in the parish of Hednesford, near Stafford, £20; Saltisford, in the parish of St. Mary's Warwick, £20; Tranmere, St. Barnabas, near Birkenhead, £15; Penisarwaun, in the parish of Llanddeiniolen, Carnarvon, £30; Cwmbach, near Aberdare, £20; Holy Cross, in the parish of St. Bartholomew's, Bradford, £40; and Willesden, St. Andrew, Middlesex, £60.

The society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as Repair Funds for the churches at Southport, St. Luke; and Newsome, St. John, near Huddersfield. Owing to the result of an appeal recently issued the grants were larger than would otherwise have been the case, yet the Committee would gladly, in many instances, have voted larger sums if the funds in hand had warranted their so doing.

BISHOP WILBERFORCE AND DR. PUSEY.

Mr. Reginald Wilberforce has written the following letter to the *Times* with reference to the letter of Canon Liddon, which we reprinted last week :—

"As Dr. Liddon says 'most assuredly Dr. Pusey made no retractation of the language or teaching for which Bishop Wilberforce censured him in 1850,' on this statement I ask your leave, sir, to make a few remarks. Such a statement seems to imply that Bishop Wilberforce censured Dr. Pusey for publicly teaching something which was at variance with the Church of England, and that the Bishop inhibited Dr. Pusey for so doing, but afterwards removed the inhibition and invited Dr. Pusey to preach. The facts are different. In 1850 Mr. Dodsworth brought charges against Dr. Pusey, one of which was the publication of certain adapted works of Roman Catholic devotion; this charge was followed up by Mr. Maskell, who impugned Dr. Pusey's private ministrations. Shortly after these charges had been made public Bishop Wilberforce received proof from a most reliable source that in certain cases Dr. Pusey had persuaded young women, against the will and without the knowledge of their parents, to come to him in private confession, and had assumed towards them the position of 'director.' It was on account of these charges that Bishop Wilberforce took the only step which lay in his power of marking his dislike to this conduct (for it must be remembered that Dr. Pusey was not under the Bishop's jurisdiction)—that of preventing him from preaching in the diocese of Oxford. This private inhibition was remitted on Dr. Pusey's absolute denial of the charges, which charges the Bishop was not allowed by his correspondent to enter into specifically, and because Dr. Pusey declared that of the adapted books *Avrillon* was 'out of print,' 'out of the market,' that he did not intend to republish, and further, that he 'doubted whether he should ever publish any more adaptations.'

"Dr. Liddon attempts to show that the Bishop, by inviting Dr. Pusey to take part in the Lent Lectures, evinced that 'he had, in ignorance of Dr. Pusey's real aims and character, deeply wronged him in earlier years;' as the writer of your article points out, Dr. Liddon is welcome to any benefit he can derive from this faith, but it is well to remember that in these Lent Lectures the subjects were approved by the Bishop, that he appointed the preacher for each subject, that he gathered men of all shades of Church opinion to preach these special sermons, and that the inviting Dr. Pusey to preach no more warrants the assumption of what the Bishop 'had come to think in his later years of his own earlier and unguarded utterances' than it would warrant my saying that Dr. Pusey agreed theologically with Dean Stanley because he also took part in these very lectures."

Canon Liddon has replied :—

"I have no reason for disagreeing with Mr. Wilberforce as to the facts of Dr. Pusey's inhibition from preaching by the then Bishop of Oxford. The Bishop inhibited Dr. Pusey on the ground of a specific charge of misconduct, which Dr. Pusey denied. After this denial, the inhibition was withdrawn. I implied in my former letter to you that it was not withdrawn as the *Quarterly Review* supposes, in deference to external influences. But Dr. Pusey made no retractation whatever of his general opinions respecting the use of the confession; indeed he restated them, as I have good reason for knowing, on the occasion of one of Bishop's invitations to preach in St. Mary's, in the course of a conversation with the Bishop in the Quadrangle at Christ Church.

"But what I am concerned to maintain as against the *Quarterly* Reviewer is this—that he is not justified in quoting Bishop Wilberforce's letter of 1845 to Miss Noel as describing, with 'substantial justice,' Dr. Pusey's 'whole conduct at that time and ever since.' In that letter Dr. Pusey is described as being not merely 'most dark as to many parts of Christ's blessed Gospel,' but as a self-deceived, conceited, disingenuous man. The question of religious practices and tenets, however important, is less important, here and now, than that of personal character. If Bishop Wilberforce still remembered what he wrote to Miss Noel, and believed it to be true, his conduct in asking Dr. Pusey to preach at St. Mary's would have been indefensible, even if Dr. Pusey had agreed to every one of Bishop Wilberforce's opinions with an absolute deference. Mr. Wilberforce is right in saying that his father no more committed himself to an endorsement of all that a preacher taught by asking him to preach in St. Mary's in the case of Dr. Pusey, than he did in the case of Dean Stanley. But at least such an invitation would seem to imply that, in the Bishop's opinion, the preacher was free from excessive faults of character, and that he taught nothing which ought to exclude him from ministering in the Church of England. Whatever may have been said of Dean Stanley's theology, nobody would ever have accused him of being conceited or disingenuous. We may do Bishop Wilberforce the justice to believe that, after living to discover that he had, in ignorance, wronged a great and saintly character, he made such reparation as it lay in his power to make.

"The owners of these two loved and honoured names have both of them entered a world in which they may possibly be permitted to scan more closely than we the truth about such questions as the use of confession or the doctrine of the Holy Sacrament. But unless the Gospel is utterly false, and our moral nature itself scarcely less untrustworthy, they cannot think less sternly than we of such vices as spiritual pride and dishonesty, or rejoice less sincerely if any imputation of these stains upon a fellow-creature should be unfounded."

THE LAY ELEMENT.

Canon Trevor has addressed the following letter to the *Guardian* :—

"Sir,—I entirely concur in the objections of your correspondents to the Central Council; but I cannot see how a lay house in Convocation would be less revolutionary.

"In the constitutional union of Church and State, the 'Church' is the spiritualty (24 Henry VIII., c. 12), and the 'State,' as representing the nation is the laity. To create a new laity distinct from and within the State *ipso facto* dissolves the union.

"The Scottish, American, and Irish, with some of the colonial Churches are so constituted; and for that reason they are not 'Established' Churches. They are subject, not united, to the State like all other religious communities. The Established Kirk of Scotland is no exception. The lay elders are not representatives of the laity, but an order in the ministry. Presbyterians acknowledge the threefold ministry, and the Apostolical succession no less than ourselves. They differ in confining the holy office to the Bishop, whom they term 'minister;' and in allowing the other two orders to use themselves as laymen. The General Assembly, composed like our Convocations of Bishops and Presbyters, is the government, not the body, of the Church.

"The proposed 'reform' of Convocation would reduce the Church of England to a condition inferior to any of these. A full representative assembly of Bishops, priests, and laity is a New Testament Church, and its decrees are binding on every member by the authority of Christ. Yet our 'reformed' Convocation would still be subject to the Royal Supremacy, and its only function would be to prepare measures for Parliament, which *ex hypothesi* is no part of the Church. This would be something below the condition of the Greek Church under the Ottoman supremacy. At present a decree of Convocation is a monition of the national spiritualty, which the laity accept or reject in Parliament. It is not a law of the Church till it receives the lay acceptance, which in the same moment makes it a law of the State. This is union—under the proposed 'reform' the representative body of an entire Christian Church would submit its conclusions for the approval, mutilation, or rejection of a body which could only represent the world. This is disunion. There are those who think that Parliament would look more favourably on the proposals of Convocation if it contained a lay element. In like manner it is thought that lay boards and lay ministrations would be more popular than the rule of the parson. I am of a different opinion. I see no reason why a layman should be ruled in the Church by another layman, though every Churchman is ready to yield (more or less) to the Bishop and priest who are over them in the Lord. People grumble at our sermons, but lay preachers would empty the churches in six months.

"As long as the Houses of Parliament contain Christians and Churchmen who know as much as the lay House of Convocation (perhaps more) they will naturally criticise them more severely than the clergy. The leading statesmen, possibly the leading Churchmen, of the day are little likely to be found in the new house. It will be composed of the 'ecclesiastically-minded' laymen who, however justly appreciated by the clergy, would not, I fear, add much to our weight with the general public. I need not pursue the subject, since I believe and hope that disestablishment pure and simple is much more feasible than such a reform of Convocation."

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Justice Mathew has refused to hear the arguments in an admittedly friendly suit brought against Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., for sitting and voting in the House of Commons without having previously taken the oath.

The Select Committee on the imprisonment of Mr. Gray, M.P., on Tuesday agreed to a report recognising Mr. Justice Lawson's power to commit, and that no further inquiry was needed.

William Bartlett, convicted of the murder of his infant child, was executed in Bodmin Gaol on Monday.

Edward Wheatfill, second hand of a Hull fishing-smack, was convicted of wilful murder in causing the death of a boy by cruel treatment. Sentence of death was pronounced.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice returned to Windsor Castle from Balmoral on Wednesday.

The Duke of Connaught visited the Queen on Wednesday. Later, the Duke was presented with an address from the Windsor Corporation.

The Crown Princess of Germany arrived at Dover on Saturday, and proceeded to Windsor Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany visited the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday evening, to witness the performance of *Much Ado About Nothing*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Thomas Watson, the eminent physician, is in a very dangerous condition of health.

The bronze panels have been placed in position on the four sides of the Temple-bar Memorial.

The officers of the Indian Contingent visited the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Gladstone on Monday.

The Rev. Dr. Murray, theological professor in the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, died in residence there on Thursday morning.

On Thursday morning, while five pilots belonging to Burntisland were trying to reach a steamer in distress in the Firth of Forth, the boat was swamped owing to the tempestuous weather, and the men were drowned.

The German mail steamer *Westphalia* was in collision on Monday, off Beachy Head with another vessel, and sustained damage rendering it necessary to run for Portsmouth Harbour. The other vessel it is feared was sunk.

Large buyers are generally enabled to give their customers the full benefit of a roduction in price in their purchases, and this is the case with the West London and China Tea Company, of 29, New Oxford-street, whose A 1 blend of teas are really splendid. That at 2s. per lb. is a fragrant, pungent, and strong tea, of a fresh flavour, comparing favourably with that sold by many houses at a much higher price.

Major Archibald George Asten Constable, son of Sir Walter Scott's publisher, has died in Brooklyn, aged 61. The major saw considerable service in India as commander of an artillery regiment, and received numerous medals of honour. He participated in the Afghan war of 1842, and went afterwards to Australia, then to South America, thence to Canada, where he lived several years, and was major in a brigade. He served on the Union side during the civil war in the United States under Commodore Foote. After that he was connected with Harper's publishing house in New York until his death.

The works shown at this year's exhibition of drawings by students of the Female School of Art at 43, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, afford satisfactory indications of the thoroughness and soundness of the instruction given by the staff of female teachers gathered around Miss Louisa Gann, the superintendent of the school. Again the students have obtained in the national competitions, considering the number of competitors, a marked degree of success. One, Miss Ethel Nisbet, gains the gold medal for a water-colour drawing of a bunch of chrysanthemums; and two take silver medals—Miss Florence Reason, who with another student, Miss Mary Harding, has also won the honourable distinction of admission to the Royal Academy School; and Miss Lilian Abraham, who wins, besides, the position of the first year's Gilchrist Scholar. Two students have obtained bronze medals and five Queen's prizes. The Queen's gold medal has been awarded for the head of a *contadina* in chalk from life to Miss Lydia Bacon King, who further gains the Clothworkers' Scholarship. The gold medallist, Miss Nisbet, obtains also the National Princess of Wales' Scholarship and the Subscribers' Scholarship. Miss Constance Wood is second-year Queen's Scholar, and Miss O. A. R. Bodé second-year Gilchrist Scholar. The Baroness Burdett Coutts' Scholarships, second and first years', go respectively to Miss Dora Crittenden and Miss Lilian Young. Of Science and Art Department third-grade prizes 37 have been won by students of this school. Some pretty little drawings and sketches done with water-colour or the pencil represented vacation studies, for which prizes had been awarded. It is announced that Mrs. William Atkinson has presented a scholarship of £25 for ten years to the school in memory of her late husband; that Mr. George Brightwen, of Stanmore, a member of the committee, has presented a scholarship of £10 for ten years; and that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has offered prizes for the best designs for a cameo, for painted fans, and for Buckinghamshire lace. As illustrative of the success with which students of this school have turned their training to account in other arts, some specimens of wood-carving executed by present or former students of this school were sent from the School of Art Wood-carving at the Albert Hall, a centre panel shown being a facsimile of one carved for the Queen by Miss Annabel Cane, who had gained a silver medal for wood-carving at the Peterborough Fine Art Exhibition. The Committee of the Female School of Art are now anxious to enlarge the school, and to obtain subscriptions sufficient to enable them to raise the Queen's Scholarship to £60.

The chief superintendent of police at Reading has come to a definite understanding with the Salvation Army regarding the holding of outdoor processions. Last year, there having been several serious disturbances, the magistrates held a long interview with Mr. Bramwell Booth on the subject, and it was agreed that the Army should hold no processions after dark, and that the police should protect the members of the Army in its building, and the processions on special occasions in the day. This winter a similar arrangement is to be observed.

Lady Emily Eleanor Hamilton died on Saturday morning at Dalzell, Lanarkshire, after a short illness. The late Lady Emily, who was the youngest daughter of David, 10th Earl of Leven, by Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell, was born in 1840, and married in 1864 John Glencairn Carter Hamilton, of Dalzell, Lanarkshire, late Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, by whom she leaves a young family. Her Ladyship was sister of Lady Susan Melville, Lady of the Bedchamber to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Council of the Royal Society have awarded the medals in their gift for the present year as follows:—The Copley Medal to Professor Cayley, F.R.S., for his numerous profound and comprehensive researches in pure mathematics; the Rumford Medal to Captain Abney, F.R.S., for his photographic researches and his discovery of the method of photographing the less refrangible part of the spectrum, especially the infrared region; a Royal medal to Professor W. H. Flower, F.R.S., for his valuable contributions to the morphology and classification of the mammalia and to anthropology; a Royal medal to Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., for his various papers in mathematical and experimental physics; the Davy Medal (in duplicate) to D. Mendelejeff and Lothar Meyer, for their discovery of the periodic relations of the atomic weights. These medals will be presented at the anniversary meeting of the Society on St. Andrew's Day.

Mr. Henry Frederick Clare Vyner, of Gautby, Lincolnshire, brother of the Marchioness of Ripon, died rather suddenly at Cockley Cley, near Swaffham, on Saturday night last, at the comparatively early age of 46 years. He was the eldest of the four sons of the late Mr. Henry Vyner and the Lady Mary Gertrude, youngest daughter of Thomas Philip, Earl de Grey, K.G. His third and youngest brother, Mr. Frederick Grantham Vyner, it will be remembered, was murdered by brigands in Greece, with Mr. Herbert (cousin of the Earl of Carnarvon), and other friends, in 1870; and his elder brother, Mr. Reginald Arthur Vyner, M.P. for Ripon, died in September of the same year. The late Mr. Vyner was a bachelor; consequently the family estates are inherited by his only surviving brother, Mr. Richard Charles Vyner. He had long been associated with flat racing and steeplechasing, one of his horses being Camballo, which won the Two Thousand Guineas.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

For some time past Mr. Richard F. Booth, the well-known Temperance lecturer, has been in a most delicate state of health. His labours have now resulted in a complete breakdown, compelling him to cancel all his engagements for several months to come. After examination at Bath by four medical men, the fact is made known that his lungs are affected, and that his only chance of recovery is complete rest. He has, therefore, been ordered at once to the south of France for the winter months.

A handsome coffee tavern, the gift of Viscountess Ossington, was opened at Newark on Thursday. The premises are very commodious, built in the Early English style, and richly decorated with carved oak and antique plastering. There are rooms for assemblies and clubs, reading and billiard rooms, sleeping apartments, and every other convenience. The entire cost is about £20,000, and the tavern is intended as a memorial of the late Viscount Ossington and his nephew the late Mr. Edward Denison, M.P. for Newark. The premises were opened by Viscountess Ossington, who entertained the Corporation of Newark and a large party of friends.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the fine new steamer *Balgairn*, which was wrecked on Gray Island, South Uist, on her maiden voyage a month ago, was begun in Aberdeen on Wednesday before Mr. Rothery, Wreck Commissioner, and two nautical assessors, Captain Methven and Captain Vaux. It may be remembered that the ship was the largest ever built in Aberdeen. Mr. Davidson, one of the managing owners, stated that the vessel was valued at £45,500, and the number of shareholders was thirty-five. Captain Crombie had been seven years in their employment, and they always found him trustworthy. Captain Crombie stated that the north route was chosen by him against the wishes of the owners. The night of October 10 was dark, with wind from the south. He came on deck at one in the morning. He remained twenty minutes, and went down again, and did not come up till the ship struck at two o'clock. In answer to Mr. Rothery, witness said he did not think it was the master's duty to be constantly on deck during the second mate's watch. He was on deck till 1.15. On being asked what he was doing after that, he remained silent for a time, and then said that he was playing cards. And you were so engaged when your ship struck? Yes. It was my saloon, but I do not know if there was any drink offered to people in it. After the Captain had undergone a severe technical examination, the Court rose. The inquiry was resumed on Thursday. John Scott, engineer on board the *Balgairn*, stated that on the night previous to the disaster he and the owners on board were engaged in playing cards. The captain joined them in the saloon at one o'clock and remained playing cards for some time, when someone called him and he was on deck for five or seven minutes. He then returned and resumed card-playing. They were so engaged, when at two o'clock the crash came, and the captain shouting "Good God, the ship's ashore!" rushed on deck. The Court retired to consider their judgment, which was to this effect:—The cause of the stranding of the vessel was due to her being steered on a course too far to the west. It was not pretended that any measures were taken by the captain either at midnight or at one o'clock to verify the position of the vessel. The master was not on deck at the time when the safety of the vessel required his personal supervision. On the contrary, he was below playing cards. The master had neglected every duty almost which it was incumbent upon a master to discharge, and the whole blame of the casualty rested with him, and his certificate must be suspended for twelve months.

The contingent of the Salvation Army at present employed in active service among the Parisians, under the command of Mrs. General Booth, has had a field day in the Rue Roquépine among the French Protestants. Four pastors and an Anglican clergyman came out to do battle with Mrs. Booth. The unequal combat seems to have been maintained with much spirit; Mrs. Booth making good tactical use of "wit, anecdote, and eloquence," to beat off dangerous assaults in theology. The Anglican seems to have taken a rather unfair advantage of the lady with baptism. Hard pressed, Mrs. Booth was driven at last to bring into play the one unfailing weapon of woman. "She burst into tears," says the report, "and with a handkerchief to her eyes sat down and sobbed." Upon which the Anglican and the others advanced and "apologised for having hurt her feelings." Clearly Mrs. Booth is an experienced old soldier.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, Mr. Freeman presented the report of the Finance Committee, recommending payments of accounts amounting in the whole to £44,123, of which £9,908 was for school maintenance. The committee reported that, in order to provide for the necessary payments, it was found necessary to withdraw, on November 3, the sum of £50,000, which was placed on deposit at the London and Westminster Bank. The sum of £428 15s. 3d. was also received for interest on this amount, at the rate of 3½ per cent., Mr. Freeman said, the same rate which the Board paid. There had been paid to the Board's account by parishes sums amounting to £7,360. The Government grants had amounted to £1,563. In all, with rents for the use of the schools on Sunday, the sum of £10,279 had been paid to the Board's account. The report was adopted. The long-protracted subject of "higher elementary education," as it is called, was again brought before the Board, and a conclusion was come to, so far as the present Board was concerned. The School Management Committee had recommended to the Board the following resolution, among others:—

That higher elementary schools be established to be attended by boys and girls who have passed Standard V., or are able to pass an examination equivalent thereto.

This resolution has been under discussion for a long time. Mr. Lee Roberts, one of the members for Finsbury, had moved the "previous" question, while Mr. Ross, one of the members for Westminster, had seconded the amendment. The debate was now continued by Colonel Prendergast and Mr. Wilks. The amendment was then put, and it was rejected, seven voting for it and fourteen against it. The resolution was then carried, and it was agreed that the subject should be adjourned over the next Board meeting, the last of the present Board, so as to come before the newly-elected Board. After the disposal of other business, the Board adjourned until next week.

Sir Edward Hoare, Bart., died on Wednesday at Brighton, in the 81st year of his age. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir Joseph Wallis Hoare, third Baronet, by his marriage with Lady Harriet O'Bryen, sister of the third and last Marquis of Thomond, and was born in the year 1801. He succeeded his father as fourth Baronet in 1852, and was a magistrate for the county of Cork. Sir Edward Hoare married in 1824 Harriet, second daughter and coheiress of Mr. Thomas Hercey Barritt, of Garbrand Hall, Surrey, but was left a widower in 1880. He is succeeded in the title by his son, Joseph Wallis O'Bryen, late of the Royal Engineers, who was born in 1828, and married in 1857 Cecilia Selina Eleanor, fourth daughter of the late Mr. James Ede, of Ridgway Castle, Hampshire,

The result of the election of the Birmingham School Board is that the whole of the Liberals are re-elected, and one of the Church members surrendered his seat to an Independent. The Board now consists of nine Liberals, four Churchmen, one Roman Catholic, and one Independent.

The annual Norfolk Fat Cattle Show was held on Thursday at Norwich. The show is organised by the Norfolk and Norwich Fat Cattle Show Association, of which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is president for the current year. The Prince's presidency—and, still more, the presence of His Royal Highness—gave unusual *éclat* to the exhibition. In class 8, for cows, the Queen exhibited a beautiful Devon, named the Queen, bred at the Flemish Farm, Windsor. This cow was opposed by a black Scotch-polled heifer, shown by Mr. J. Baker, of Colvill House, Wisbeach, and bred by Sir W. Gordon-Cumming, Bart., Altyre, Forres, Elgin, N.B. The black heifer was placed first, while the red Devon received the second prize. A piece of plate of the value of twenty guineas, presented by the Prince of Wales for the best beast in the hall, was won by Mr. R. Wortley, of Suffield, Aylsham, Norfolk, with a Devon steer bred by Mr. G. H. Risdon, Washford, Taunton, Somerset. This steer also took a prize of £20 given for the best ox or steer in the hall. A piece of plate of the value of £15, given by the Deputy Mayor of Norwich and the Association, for the best cow or heifer in the hall, went to the black Scotch polled heifer just alluded to as having been shown in competition with Her Majesty's entry. A piece of plate of the value of £15, presented by the members for Norfolk and Norwich, for the best ox or steer of the Norfolk and Suffolk red-polled breed went to Mr. J. Wortley, Skeyton, Norfolk. Mr. Wortley's prize animal also took a prize of the value of £15, given for the best beast in the hall bred and fed in Norfolk. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales won first prize in a strongly represented class for the best steer of any breed bred and fed in Norfolk, with a red and white shorthorn, bred and fed by Mr. Wood, Rudham, Swaffham. His Royal Highness also took first in a breeding cow class bred and fed in Norfolk. The sheep champion prizes were awarded as follows:—A piece of plate of the value of £5, presented by the Duke of Norfolk, for the best pen of pure bred lambs in the hall, Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P.; a piece of plate of the value of £5, presented by Messrs. Gurneys and Co., for the best pen of cross-bred lambs in the hall, Mr. T. Rush, Chalk Farm, Babraham, Cambridge; a piece of plate of the value of £10, presented by Mr. C. H. Parkes, chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company, for the best pen of sheep in the hall, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. In the short-woolled five class Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., took the first prize, and the Prince of Wales the second. The show, which comprised a great variety of swine roots and other agricultural products, was continued yesterday.

The Canadian papers announce the death of Lady Langevin, wife of Sir Hector Langevin, C.B., K.C.M.G., Minister of Public Works for the Dominion. Lady Langevin, who was highly esteemed in Canada, was Lady Mayoress of Quebec during several years her husband held office, and as such opened the grand ball with the Prince of Wales in 1860 on the occasion of his Royal Highness's visit to Canada. Sir Hector received sympathising despatches from all quarters, including a kindly and sympathetic message from the Princess Louise and the Governor-General, bearing to the sorrowing husband the expression of their deep regret for his loss.

STAINED GLASS.—The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 3, at St. James's Vicarage, Upper Edmonton, the wife of the Rev. LUCIUS G. FRY, M.A., of a son.

Nov. 8, at Sefton Rectory, near Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. ENGELBERT HORLEY, M.A., of a daughter.

Nov. 8, at Wootton Wawen Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. F. H. SLOCOCK, of a daughter.

Nov. 9, at St. Andrew's School, Meads, Eastbourne, the wife of the Rev. F. A. SOUPER, of a son.

Nov. 10, at Pembroke College Lodge, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. C. E. SEARLE, of a son.

Nov. 12, at Lennel House, Coldstream, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. H. BAILLIE HAMILTON, of a daughter.

Nov. 13, the wife of the Rev. JAMES DUNN, St. John Baptist Vicarage, Bath, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 21, at the parish church, Shepreth, Cambs., WILLIAM ROBERT GOSTLING, second son of Francis Gostling, Esq., of Norwich, to SUSAN MARY ANN (TOTTIE), eldest daughter of W. CRICK, Esq., of Manor Farm, Shepreth, and London; also at the same time and place, FRANK PATAICK, only surviving son of the late F. M. Patrick, Esq., of The Hale and Philip-lane, Tottenham, to ANNIE EMMELINE, second daughter of W. CRICK, Esq., of Manor Farm, Shepreth, and London.

Nov. 7, at Fenitон, near Honiton, ALFRED LINDSAY, Esq., of Concoor, Neilgherry Hills, Madras, son of the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay, of Deerpark, Buckerell, to ISABEL CATHARINE, daughter of the Rev. G. BARONS NORTHCOTE, Rector of Fenitон, and of Somerset Court, Brent Knoll.

Nov. 7, at St. Mary's, Stoke Canon, Devon, the Rev. J. W. W. BOOTH, Vicar-Designate of South Darley, Derby, eldest son of the late Rev. J. Booth, LL.D., F.R.S., Vicar of Stone, Bucks, to ALICE MAUDE, daughter of the late J. T. SENIOR, Esq., J.P., of Broughton House, Aylesbury.

Nov. 8, at the parish church, Aylesbury, GEORGE CROKER BROWN, son of late George Crosier Brown, Esq., Merchant, Aux Cayes, in the Republic of Hayti, to ALICE MATILDA, daughter of the late THOMAS WINTLE, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Johnston, Cooper, and Wintle, Coleman-street-buildings, City.

Nov. 9, at the parish church of St. Mary Steps, Exeter, the Rev. CHAS. CARTHEW WAKEFIELD, Rector of St. Mary's, Nassau, Bahamas, son of the Rev. John Wakefield, Rector of Hughley, Salop, to ANNA CATHERINA, eldest surviving daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel J. W. RICHARDS, Madras Army.

Nov. 9, at St. Paul's Church, Prince's-park, Liverpool, WM. COLTART, of Liverpool, to ELEANOR, widow of JONATHAN TONG, of Kersal, Manchester.

Nov. 9, at the parish church of Hornsea, Hull, Lieut.-Colonel OSTERHAM, Bombay Staff Corps, to VIOLET GERTRUDE, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. ANGEL-SMITH, Rector of Colden-Parva, with the Vicarage of Aldbrough, late of The Precincts, Canterbury.

Nov. 9, at St. Thomas's, Werneth, Lancashire, CHRISTOPHER JOHN PARKER, second son of William Parker, Esq., of Carleton Hill, Cumberland, to ALICE MARY, only daughter of the late SAMUEL RADCLIFFE, Esq., of Werneth Park, Oldham.

Nov. 9, at Wellingborough, ARTHUR ARMITT, of Abington-street, Northampton, to ALICE, eldest daughter of the late THOS. HALL, of Wilbye.

Nov. 11, at Yatton Keynell Rectory, Wilts, Lieut.-General DALY, K.C.B., to Mrs. STIRLING DUNLOP.

Nov. 14, by special licence, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, THOS. ELLIOTT BRAUMONT, M.A., youngest son of the late George Beaumont, Esq., of Bridgford Hill, Notts, to ELIZA MARIA, widow of GEO. WOSTENHOLM, Esq., J.P., of Kenwood Park, near Sheffield, and daughter of the late William John Randle, Esq., M.D., of Audrey House, Gosport, Hants.

Nov. 14, at All Saints, Paddington, CHARLES REGINALD, fourth son of JOHN JAMES SMITH, Esq., of Watford, to ISABELLA BESSIE, younger daughter of EDWIN LENDON, Esq., late of Maidstone.

Nov. 14, at St. Matthias', Richmond, Surrey, GEORGE ALEXANDER HAY, Lieut. 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to HELEN, only daughter of the late FRANK WEBB, Esq., of Hampton Wick.

Nov. 14, at St. Margaret's, Wells street, by the Rev. Benjamin Webb, Vicar, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Llewelly Irby, Rector of Whitton, Northamptonshire, uncle of the bride, RICHARD CHARLES BROOMAN WHITE, of Ardbarroch, Dumbartonshire, to LILY GERALDINE ANGELA, second daughter of S. Lee and the Lady ISABELLA SCHUSTER.

DEATHS.

At Road, Somersetshire, ARTHUR MAYNE NOAD, Retired Commander R.N., aged 74 years.

Nov. 5, at Southsea, Major-General OLAUS J. MCLEOD FARRINGTON, late Commissioner in the Punjab, in the 61st year of his age.

Nov. 5, at Little Comberton Rectory, Worcestershire, ANNE, widow of the late CHARLES H. BARKER, Esq., of Cleveland-square, London, and Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, Kent.

Nov. 6, at Dublin, CHARLOTTE, relict of the late JAMES H. GREY, Esq., fourth and only surviving sister of the late Sir William Pigott, Bart., of Tenacury, county Tipperary, and daughter of John Pigott, Esq., of Charlotte-place, and Mary, daughter of Joseph Vickers, Esq., of St. Catherine's, in her 78th year.

Oct. 7, at Racine, Wisconsin, U.S., WILLIAM, elder son of the late Rev. WILLIAM DUN, of the Canongate, Edinburgh.

Nov. 7, at Winchester, JANE, the widow of the Rev. R. HOLLINSHED, Rector of North Moreton, near Didcot, aged 58.

Nov. 8, at Steyne, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, REGINALD LEVINGE, 1st Bttn. Somersetshire Light Infantry, Lieut. Instructor, School of Musketry, Hythe, aged 23 years.

Nov. 8, at 26, Woburn-square, WM. DYOTT, youngest son of the late Rev. THOS. BURNABY, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester, aged 76.

Nov. 10, at Hambridge Vicarage, Taunton, JOHN GEORGE APPOLD, youngest son of the Rev. C. S. GRUEBER, aged 24.

Nov. 10, at his residence, Fairlight, Babbacombe, Commander JAMES WARD TOMLINSON, R.N., aged 61.

Nov. 11, at Dalzell, N.B., Lady EMILY HAMILTON, aged 42.

Nov. 12, at Cheltenham, ARTHUR HERBERT, youngest son of Colonel JOHN TAYLER, R.A., and grandson of the late Sir Wm. Fothergill-Cooke, aged 7 years.

Nov. 12, at Ilfracombe, ANNE ELINOR PREVOST, only surviving daughter of Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, Bart., once Governor-General of British North America, and sister of the Ven. Sir George Prevost, Bart., aged 87.

Nov. 13, at the Old Palace, Lincoln, WM. MOSS, Esq., Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, aged 79 years.

Nov. 14, at The Chestnuts, Hayes, Middlesex, from the effects of an accident, Captain HY. EDWARD NIELD (The Sherwood Foresters, late 45th Regt.), eldest son of Major-General Nield, aged 37.

Nov. 14, at Tillotson-place, London, ELIZABETH FLORENCE ALEXANDRINE, wife of Sir HENRY DELVES BROUGHTON, Bart., aged 45.

Nov. 15, at Rotherham, ELLEN, the wife of the Rev. F. J. FALDING, D.D., and sister of Mr. Plimsoll.

Nov. 15, at Blackheath, ROBERT HALES FINCH, B.A., Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late Robert Finch, M.D., aged 51.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878. First Award and Medal Sydney, 1880. Melbourne, 1881.

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LATEST NEWS.

Paris, Nov. 17, 11 a.m.

The friends of the President are anxious that he should resign as the only means of saving his life. In political circles the resignation of M. Grévy is considered as good as given, and already the various factions are calculating openly on the respective chances of M. Gambetta, General Chanzy, and M. Brisson as the successors of President Grévy.

Cairo, Nov. 17.

Sultan Pasha denies that he met Suleiman Daoud on the 12th of July, when the latter was on his way to the palace, accompanied by four soldiers, with the intention of murdering the Khedive. Mussa-el-Akad and Suleiman Daoud will be required to substantiate the statements made by them on the 13th inst. before the Prosecution Committee.

Lord Henry Lennox having, upon the request of Arabi Pasha, asked to be allowed to see the prisoner, Rias Pasha was communicated with, and has refused to allow the interview to take place. Arabi has made known his opinion regarding the attempt to convict him by the evidence of Suleiman Daoud of complicity in the burning and pillaging of Alexandria. He expresses confidence in being able to rebut Suleiman's testimony, which he treats as ridiculous. Mr. Broadley, in order to hasten a solution of the difficulties respecting procedure, proposes to offer a written defence in Arabic only, after the examination of witnesses. The trial, which virtually commenced with the interrogation of Rifaat, will be continued to-morrow in the presence of counsel for the defence. No reporters for the press are admitted.

Constantinople, Nov. 17.

Sheikh Obeidulla has arrived at Mossul. Kiamil Bey, the Sultan's secretary, has not yet returned to Constantinople, having remained in order to watch the effect produced by Obeidulla's banishment. So far, this has been to heighten the excitement among the Ottoman Kurds, who regard the Sheikh as their chief. 180,000 Ottoman troops have been sent to the province of Hakkarieh to repress the excitement, should it take a troublesome shape; but though the Sunni Kurds are in a state of ferment, it is not likely that they will make any serious resistance, unless stirred up by the activity of the Russian agents who are spread over that region of Kurdistan.

THE REGISTRATIONS, 1882.

We publish to-day, according to a custom which we have followed for many years, a tabulated statement of the Registration returns for the year, so far as we have been able to collect them. Our readers may perhaps be surprised that the list of constituencies from which returns have been collected is so meagre. Some years ago we were enabled to publish fifty or sixty returns; two years ago our list dwindled down to a miserable dozen, while this year it is little better, amounting to something like a score. We can only say that this falling off is through no no fault of ours, but rather through the apathy and neglect of those who are responsible for the registration in the various counties and boroughs of the Kingdom. We publish every return which comes to our hands, whether it tells in our favour or the contrary. It is, therefore, satisfactory to observe that this year's returns, almost without exception, point to a considerable increase of Conservative strength. This, taken in conjunction with the large Conservative gains at the recent municipal elections throughout the kingdom, is of good augury for the success of the Constitutional party at the General Election, which cannot be very much longer withheld, when we fully believe the verdict of the constituencies at the election of 1880 will be entirely reversed.

Constituency.	Conservative Gains.	Radical Gains.
Aylesbury	42	—
Birmingham	572	—
Brighton	311	—
Buckingham	548	—
Chelsea	—	719
Chichester	—	8?
Greenwich	906	—
Herefordshire	315	—
Herts	292	—
Horsham	—	29?
Kent, West	270	—
Lewes	31	—
Marylebone	3,229	—
Shoreham	79	—
Southwark	1,635	—
Surrey, Mid	911	—
Sussex, East	40	—
Sussex, West	—	34?
Westminster	1,598	—

There are also large Conservative gains in the East Riding of Yorkshire and in Middlesex.

N.B.—Those marked with a query (?) are derived from a Radical or other untrustworthy source.

Y * * *.

LORD LYVEDEN ON LIBERALISM.

At a Conservative meeting at Oundle, on Thursday, a letter was read from the Whig nobleman, Lord Lyveden, who says:—"I assure you the cause has my warmest sympathy, as I consider that all the conditions of political life are changed, and that there are now in reality only two parties in the State—Conservatives and Revolutionists, and I confess my political feelings lean much more to the former than the latter therefore." The noble Lord sent a donation, and intimated that he would become an annual subscriber.

Concerning Mr. Raikes' candidature for Cambridge the Rev. W. C. Roughton, of Harrowden Vicarage, Wellingborough, writes:—

"Sir—Will you kindly allow me, through your means, to remind many of the clergy, being members of the Senate of Cambridge, that they are much indebted to Mr. Raikes for his valuable and successful efforts made in their behalf when an appeal was made for some relief to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in June of 1881?"

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Major Edward Murphy, late 5th Dragoon Guards, and Miss Newman, eldest daughter of Sir Lydston Newman, Bart., and Lady Newman.

Also between Mr. William E. P. Burges and Miss Miller, second daughter of the late George Miller, Esq., of Brentry, Gloucestershire.

Also between Mr. Aucher Cornwall Taylor, eldest surviving son of the late Herbert E. Taylor, and grandson of the late Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, Kent, and Miss Edith Heron-Maxwell, daughter of Sir John Heron-Maxwell, Bart., of Springkell.

The Earl of Fife, K.T., has been entertaining a shooting party at Duff House during the last week. On Friday there was a county ball, which was largely attended.

Intelligence has been received of the serious illness of the Countess of Stamford and Warrington, who, with the Earl, is residing at Bradgate House, near Leicester. In addition to Dr. Marriott, of Leicester, Dr. Quain has been called in. Yesterday it was announced that the countess had passed a good night and that her symptoms were more favourable. The health of the Earl has also given rise to some anxiety, and a few days ago he announced his intention to pass the winter in the South of France.

Miss Fetherstonehaugh gave her first shooting party at her country seat, Uppark, Petersfield, last week. The weather was very fine, and some excellent sport was enjoyed. The guests staying in the house were—The Earl and Countess Winterton, Lord and Lady Leconfield, the Hon. Alexander Yorke, the Dean of Chichester, Lady Emily Turnour, Colonel Jervoise, Captain Gore, the Rev. John Sumner, and Mr. FitzClarence Paget.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., the marriage of Mr. Frederick Head, son of Sir Francis Head, Bart., and Miss Jessie M'Lean, daughter of the late J. D. M'Lean, Esq., was solemnised at St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells, Somerset. The bride was given away by her eldest brother, Mr. Norman M'Lean. She was dressed in pearly-white silk and Honiton lace, with diamond ornaments, a wreath of real orange blossoms, and tulle veil. The eight bridesmaids wore cream nun's cloth, with dahlia-velvet bodices and trimmings; dahlia-velvet hats, with cream feathers and aigrettes; the bridegroom's presents to the bridesmaids were lace brooches of gold and pearls. The bride's mother, Mrs. Platt, wore brown satin and velvet brocade, with feather trimming, and velvet train; bonnet and muff to match, and diamond ornaments. Lady Head wore blue and brown brocade and satin dress and bonnet. Mrs. W. W. Lynch, the bride's sister, wore gendarme blue velvet and satin, with bonnet of the same and crimson pompons. After the ceremony Mrs. Platt entertained a large number of relatives and friends at breakfast at Stoberry. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Head left at three o'clock for London, *en route* for Davos Platz, for the winter. The bride's travelling dress, of scabious velvet and cashmere, was extremely pretty, and so were her hat and muff.

Considerable interest was manifested in the wedding of Miss Isabel Catherine Northcote, daughter of Rev. G. B. Northcote, rector of Feniton, and Alfred Lindsay, Esq., of Coonoor, Neilgherry Hill, India, son of the Hon. Colin Lindsay, of Deerpark, which took place at Feniton on November 7. The bride appeared, leaning on the arm of her father, the bridegroom, with his best man, Major Lindsay, being at the church to welcome her. The bride's dress was of cream brocade satin; veil, orange blossom wreath, diamonds, &c. The bride wore a pearl necklace, and also a handsome bracelet, which was presented to her at Easter by the parishioners. The three bridesmaids wore bodices and paniers of shrimp-coloured satin, with skirts of cream lace, and with hats trimmed with shrimp-coloured feathers to match. Each bridesmaid wore a gold locket, bearing her monogram, the present of the bridegroom. The bride's travelling dress was dark red cashmere tunic, laced in front, over a striped silk and moire petticoat; bonnet to match. Lady F. Lindsay, mother of the bridegroom, wore brown satin, with bonnet to match. The Hon. Mrs. Williamson, grey satin brocade, with white lace bonnet to match. Mrs. Nason, train skirt of grey silk, with black lace flounces. Lady Kennaway, purple velvet. Miss Northcote, petticoat of myrtle-green satin, with bodice and upper skirt of gold and green brocade; green straw bonnet, with green velvet and gold lace. Miss Monro, a costume of dark chesnut satin merveilleux and white chip bonnet. Mrs. Bernard, brown satin brocade, with pink; brown straw bonnet and pink flowers.

The marriage of Mr. Brooman White, of Ardarroch, only son of Mrs. White, of Prince's-gate, and Miss Lily Geraldine Angela Schuster, second daughter of Mr. Leo and Lady Isabella Schuster, took place on the 14th inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street, in the presence of a large and distinguished circle of relatives and friends. The bride, who was given away by her father, came at ten minutes to twelve, and was received by her six bridesmaids—her sister, Miss Flora Alexandra Lucy Schuster, her cousins the Misses Fitzmaurice, and Miss Goff—who wore dresses composed of flounces of cream lace, with bodices and tunics of ruby satin, trimmed to correspond; ruby bonnets, with tulle strings. They carried bouquets of white and red flowers, and wore gold horseshoe brooches, with "Good luck" in the centre, the gifts of the bridegroom. The bride's dress was of ivory satin, edged with plissés and a thick ruche, the front covered with superb Brussels lace, looped with trails of orange blossom; the bodice and train were of ivory cut velvet; a tulle veil was fastened with diamond stars over a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a splendid bouquet of white flowers. Lady Isabella Schuster wore a magnificent toilet, the petticoat of wide plaits of pale blue satin, with an overdress and train of claret satin, with plaited paniers; the bodice and sides of the train were of claret velvet, brocaded with bouquets of pale blue flowers; the bonnet was of a large hat shape of claret velvet, with twist of pale blue satin round the crown, fastened at the back with large diamond butterfly. Mrs. Schuster wore a beautiful costume of heliotrope, the front formed of three kilted flounces; cloak of black velvet profusely trimmed with iridescent jet; and bonnet, trimmed with heliotrope and roses. Lady Maria Spearman wore a costume of ruby velvet and satin, with iridescent jet. Lady Emily Fitzmaurice wore a silk and cashmere costume of electric-blue, with bonnet to correspond. Hon. Mrs. Alexander Fitzmaurice wore a beautiful dress of peacock satin, trimmed with blue fox fur, and a long tight-fitting mantle of superb brocade, peacock-blue peacocks' feathers in satin, on a ground of rich corded silk of a golden shade of brown, shot with peacock; this was trimmed with the same fur as the dress. Mrs. White, mother of the bridegroom, wore a rich costume of a dark shade of brown; the front was of satin, the sides of brown and gold brocade, and the bodice and train of gold; the edge of the bodice and of the Médicis ruff accentuated with gold beads. Lady Camoys wore myrtle-green velvet, with hat-bonnet of the same, with red flowers. Lady Pauncefote was in dark green, with bodice of green and gold. Her daughter wore green cashmere over a skirt of striped silk and moire of green shot with red. Lady Erskine May wore violet velvet; her niece, Miss Laughton, navy-blue velvet, with bonnet to correspond, trimmed with a large yellow bird. Mrs. Washington Hibbert wore violet velvet, trimmed with Brussels lace, and a very handsome gold-embroidered Indian shawl. Hon. Mrs. Keith Falconer wore dark green; her daughters were in pale blue cashmere, with trimming of grey ostrich feathers. Hon. Mrs. Lawley was in dark green satin, bonnet to correspond, with trimming of coloured jet. Lady Tierney wore ruby velvet and a grey bonnet, with rose-coloured feathers. Mrs. Francis Baring, sister of the bride, wore a pretty costume of dark green striped silk and moire, and large hat to correspond. Mrs. Guy Paget wore a skirt of pale blue satin, with flounces of Brussels lace; bodice and train of black velvet brocade on a pale blue ground; straw bonnet, with pale blue feathers. Mrs. Stuart Lane wore amethyst velvet, with bonnet and shoulder cape to correspond, trimmed with amethyst beads. Mrs. Kendall had a dress of dark green silk, striped with cream silk, with chiné roses. Mrs. Orlando Fitzroy was in violet velvet, with toque to correspond. Countess Francis Lützow wore a dark toilet, with bonnet of rose feathers. Hon. Miss Dormer wore Mexican blue, covered with black lace, and trimmed with velvet; Mrs. Green Wilkinson, electric-blue cashmere, trimmed with white lace; Lady Cooper, willow-green plush; Mrs. Verschoyle, black, with red flowers in the bonnet; Mrs. Hicks Lord, very dark velvet, with large poke bonnet to correspond. Mr. Keith Maitland acted as bridegroom's best man. On leaving the church the wedding party proceeded to Mr. and Lady Isabella Schuster's residence, 2, Cavendish-square, for breakfast, where a large number of friends met. About three o'clock the newly-married couple started for Folkestone, *en route* for Nice, on their wedding tour. The bride's travelling dress was dark blue velvet, trimmed with sable tail; bonnet to match.

The annual ball given by T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales in honour of the Prince's birthday took place on Friday evening, the 10th inst., and the invitations included all the principal residents in Norfolk, many coming long distances to be present. The conservatory and entrance hall were full of most beautiful plants in full blossom. Most of the guests were assembled by ten o'clock, at which hour the Royal party entered the saloon—the Prince of Wales with H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales with H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh—accompanied by those who were staying in the house, among whom were the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Lady A. Montague, Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, &c. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of white satin, draped with silver gauze, and a profusion of diamonds in her hair and on her dress. H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh wore mauve satin and very fine diamonds. The Duchess of Manchester was in pale blue satin bodice and skirt, covered with blue tulle; bouquets of variegated geraniums across the front. Among other remarkably pretty toilets, the Marchioness of Bath's was specially noticed—a skirt of white tulle over satin, with bodice of rich white and gold brocade, trimmed with gold acorns. Lady Walsingham's dress was of terra-cotta satin in two shades, the darker used for bodice and paniers, over a skirt of the lightest shade, trimmed with ostrich feathers. The Countess of Romney was in pale blue and pink brocade. Lady Granville Gordon's dress was pale blue; Lady Emily Kingscote wore white; Miss Knollys, red satin and tulle; Lady Scott wore some very fine old lace on a white and gold brocade; Lady Hoffman in dark crimson velvet; the Hon. Miss Harbord in white tulle. The Duchess of Manchester wore the magnificent pearl necklace so famous in size and beauty; the Hon. Mrs. W. North had some magnificent diamonds. Among other dresses, a white tulle dress, draped with pink brocade (of which the bodice was also made), and trimmed with pink chrysanthemums, was most effective. Another, of thick white brocade, was arranged over a skirt of white satin, covered with pearl embroidery; also a pink tulle dress, with pink and brown brocaded bodice, trimmed with brown and pink ribbons. Most of the *débutantes* wore white tulle, which was, in fact, more generally popular than has been the case of late. The gentlemen of the hunt wore their scarlet coats, and a few were in uniform. The ball was kept up to a very late hour with great spirit. The band of the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery Militia (conducted by Mr. C. Buckland) provided the music. The following were the guests staying at Sandringham:—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Lady Alice Montague, Prince Ladislas Odescalchi, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, the Marquis du Lau d'Alleman, the Marquis de Breteuil, the Earl de Grey, Lady Emily Kingscote, Miss Knollys, Mr. A. Davydow, the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., Mr. A. Montgomery, Mr. A. Cockerill, Mr. C. Hall, Q.C., Mr. R. T. Sheriffe, Colonel A. Ellis, Mr. F. Knollys, and Mr. Holzman. On Saturday all the party from Sandringham were out hunting.

Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck gave an evening party on Wednesday, at her residence in Grafton-street, which was numerously and fashionably attended, and wound up with a spirited dance. The hostess wore a handsome toilet of vivid crimson, with low pointed bodice, round the top of which single diamonds were arranged; superb diamond necklace and diamond ornaments in the hair. The Dowager Marchioness of Waterford wore black and gold brocade, and a *cachepeigne* of grapes. Lady Sykes wore crimson profusely trimmed with lace, the bodice low; beautiful diamonds. Lady Seymour wore black, with bands of chiné silk flowers on a white ground dividing the puffs of the skirt; red flowers and diamonds in the hair. Lady Hayter wore a brilliant shade of crimson, veiled with black lace. A very noteworthy dress was of Mexican blue brocade, with narrow tablier of ruby satin and panels of cream satin, brocaded with flowers; the bodice had a Medicis ruff lined with ruby satin. Mrs. Alexander wore pearl-grey satin, with lace; diamond stars in the hair; and diamond and pearl necklace. Hon. Mrs. Mostyn wore black, embroidered with silver; Hon. Mrs. Halyburton Campbell, darkest navy-blue brocade; Lady Haldon a black dress, with tablier of white embroidery on black. A handsome dress was of black satin, elaborately trimmed with Indian embroidery of beetles' wings and gold; a parure of emeralds in Indian gold setting was worn with it. Mr. Charles Waring wore black, with profusion of steel embroidery; and Medicis ruff, embroidered to correspond; crimson flowers in the hair. Hon. Mrs. De Saumarez wore a pretty toilet of willow-green satin de Lyon, with old lace. A handsome dress was of white satin, made low, with tablier covered with Brussels lace, looped with trails of water lilies. Mrs. Cunliffe Brooks wore black, with transparent sleeves: coiffure of white lace, fastened with diamonds. Miss Leslie wore a deep blue toilet. Miss Cavendish Bentinck wore white, with low bodice, and diamond arrow in the hair. Mrs. Ross wore a rich dress of pale blue brocade and satin. Miss Ponsonby was in black, trimmed with gold braid and fringe.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

THE *JOHN BULL* LIST OF CANDIDATES.

The following candidates are recommended by the *John Bull* to the support of Churchmen and Conservatives:—

City of London (4).—Sir R. Hanson; Mr. H. C. Richards; Mr. W. H. Bonnewell.

Chelsea (5).—Mr. W. Bousfield; Mr. R. D. Urlin; Mr. A. Ormond.

Finsbury (6).—Mr. W. R. Bourke; Mr. J. L. Roberts; Rev. W. T. Webber; Rev. Dr. Wainwright; Mr. T. Campbell.

Greenwich (4).—Rev. T. D. C. Morse; Mr. G. B. Richardson; Mr. E. Hughes.

Hackney (5).—Rev. H. D. Pearson; Mr. T. Bevan, jun.; Mr. E. Jones; Mr. H. T. Tiddeman; Mrs. Fenwick Miller.

Lambeth (8).—Hon. C. A. Dillon; Rev. C. E. Brooke; Mr. E. B. Gudgeon; Mr. Stockbridge.

Marylebone (7).—Rev. W. Barker; Rev. J. J. Coxhead; Rev. J. R. Diggle; Mr. A. Mills.

Southwark (4).—Rev. C. D'Aguylar Lawrence; Mr. E. C. Corry.

Westminster (5).—Rev. B. Belcher; Mr. J. Ross; Mr. J. Burroughs.

Tower Hamlets (5).—Mr. H. E. Hoare; Colonel Prendergast.

MONEY MARKET.

Friday.

Consols closed for money at 101⅞, and 108⅛ for the account.

The Queen and suite will leave Windsor this (Saturday) morning by special train at ten o'clock, arriving at Paddington at 10.50. *As usual, the public will be entirely excluded from the railway platform when the Royal train arrives.*

The Duke of Cambridge, we are informed, who has been suffering the last few days from a slight attack of gout in the knee, has sufficiently recovered to be able to take his place beside Her Majesty to-day (Saturday) at the review.

Lord Coleridge's condition has greatly improved this evening (Friday).

Mr. Anthony Trollope continues to make satisfactory progress.

The trial of Patrick Casey, for the murder of Bridget Joyce, at Maamtrasna, was resumed yesterday in the Court House, Green-street. The jury found him guilty of murder, and he was sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of December.

On Thursday, just before midnight, fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Whiteley, at Westbourne-grove. It was first discovered in the upper portion of the building. Several engines arrived in a few minutes after the alarm was given, and others rapidly followed. For nearly five hours thirteen engines played upon the flames, which spread with great rapidity, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the fire was got under. The block of buildings extending from 43 to 55, Westbourne-grove, was very seriously damaged. The upper portion of the premises had been almost entirely destroyed by the fire, while the lower portion has been ruined by the water. It is impossible as yet to form an exact estimate as to the damage that has been done, but the loss is roughly calculated at considerably over £100,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. No lives, so far as is known, were lost. The fire created great alarm in the neighbourhood, and many thousands of spectators thronged every approach to Westbourne-grove from which the flames could be witnessed. The fire, which lighted up the sky for miles around, was not got under until four o'clock.

Mr. Richard Lalor, M.P. for Queen's County, has written a letter to the Queen's County National League, in which he says:—

I am sorry to be obliged to say that the time has arrived when I feel myself compelled—I hope without dishonour to myself or great inconvenience to my constituents—to relinquish a position the duties of which I am no longer able to perform, and which I have undertaken and continued to occupy solely in obedience to my conscience and in the interest of my country. I have no doubt but the people of Queen's County, who are famed for their loyalty and intelligence, will have no difficulty in procuring a fit representative in my place; and as a member of the Queen's County League, I hope to be able to assist them in the choice of such a man. In my mind the great danger lies in the multitude of candidates who are likely to seek for the honour. But our experience has grown with our necessities: I have no doubt we will be able to see who is and who is not a political adventurer.

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